Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 21, NO. 33. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1902. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

"NOT FELT"

As the man remarked on looking at his out-of-date straw hat.

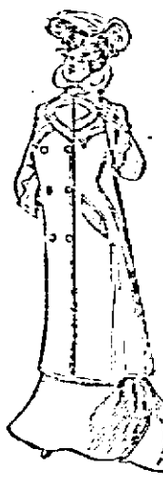
Just the same with our prices. They are not felt. And considering the way things have gone up they are out-of-date too.

If prices don't soar here, quality does. Nowhere else can such

SHOES

Be obtained at such figures. Sometimes we feel ashamed to see such fine things tagged with such prices.

H. LEWIS, One-Price Clothier.



FURS AND CLOAKS

Fall time is on us, and the cool evenings are here.

Many are looking. Some are buying Cloaks and Boas.

The best time to buy them is when all stocks are new and clean.

We do not show a garment from last year. ALL ARE NEW. Prices are lower than last year.

We opened a box of Dress Goods today. Some new things from New York. Come and see them now.

SPAFFORD & COLE

LADIES' FINE SHOES

Another big consignment just received of the famous North Star and Schoenicke Shoes for women. All sizes, all lots, the best shoe in the city. Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'.

JACKETS AND CLOAKS.

We had the best sale on the above lines we ever had. We sold twice as many this year than ever before in a single season. We are still taking orders.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

GET READY FOR THE

COLD BLASTS OF WINTER

Storm Sash,

Heating Stoves.

The Best Made at the Lowest Prices.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

ENTERING WEDGE DRIVEN

Success of Efforts to Get a New Factory—Refrigerator Plant a Certainty—Work on Plant Begun.

The Rhinelander Manufacturing Company, organized to install and operate a refrigerator plant in the Kirk box factory has began business. Work on an addition to the present buildings and in fitting the old ones for their new task was begun this morning. Mr. Brouns of Fond du Lac, formerly assistant superintendent of the Bowen Manufacturing Co., one of the largest refrigerator concerns in the country, has been employed by the local directors to take charge of the new institution and is at work. Something of the company's plans and prospects will be published later. We should all be

WEBSTER E. BROWN,
Candidate for Congress—10th District.

gratified that this effort to secure a factory for Rhinelander has proven successful. It will not only prove a splendid help in the labor and capital it employs, but it is an entering wedge for new industries built with local enterprise and money. A fifty per cent. payment on stock subscribed will be called for this week.

HIGH SCHOOL LOCALS

[RAY WILSON, Reporter.]

Miss Maud Schiel is visited school Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lola May Briggs was a visitor at school Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mary Elliott was absent from school Wednesday on account of sickness.

On Thursday and Friday of this week the regular mid term examinations are held.

Abner Conro, who was injured while practicing foot ball, returned to school Monday, after a week's absence.

Arthur Chatterton, the captain of the High School foot ball team, deserves much credit for his good management.

The collection for art at the High school last Friday amounted to $16.18. The total of all the schools was $52.00.

Miss Welles is teaching the physics class the principles of drawing, which will greatly aid them in drawing their experiments.

J. L. McLAUGHLIN,
Candidate for Register.

At a meeting of the senior class Tuesday after school the class officers were elected: President, Harriett Walsh; vice-president, Esther Newell; secretary, Mary Elliott; treasurer, Florence Miller.

On Friday afternoon of last week, Miss Welles, the art teacher of the public schools, talked before the High school on the Artist Millet. The talk was interesting as well as instructive.

At a meeting Monday morning of the foot ball boys it was decided that the team will play at least four games of foot ball this season, two with Antigo, and two with Merrill, which if they win, arrangements will be made for more.

Miss Elsie Rudolph of Germany, who has been in this country but a few weeks, visited the German classes of the High school last Friday morning. She was greatly impressed by the students pronounciation and general knowledge of her home language.

A RACING MATINEE.

The Agricultural Society Will Hold One Saturday Afternoon.

An effort is being made to raise sufficient money to clay the track at the Oneida Co. Agricultural Society's grounds. A number of interested horsemen have said they will donate from their private purses, and now the society will raise some money by giving a matinee on Saturday next, October 11. All the proceeds will be applied to track improvements and it is hoped there may be a good turn out. The matinee performance will well be worth the price of admission, which will be 25 cents. There will be two races, one a free-for-all and the other a three minute class race.

The entries are as follows:

Little Jack, Howard Robbins.
Emma Mack, Will Lawlis.
Prospect Chimes, C. F. Rose.
Fox C., Prescott Calkins.
Earl C., D. F. Recker.

In the three minute class there will be:

Amy G., Barney Moran.
Bessie, T. B. Melndoe.
Major, C. D. Packard.
New North, Chas. Stevens.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Candidates for County Office Named Last Saturday—No Contest to Speak of—Battle is Now On.

The Democratic county convention was held at the court house Saturday afternoon. George Marshall of Woodboro acted as chairman, and Arthur Taylor secretary. There was not much strife over the nominations and the following ticket was placed in the field:

Sheriff—Mike Kearns.
County Clerk—Chas. Wilson.
Treasurer—Henry Walker.
Register of Deeds—E.L. Gratton.
Court Clerk—Merritt McGlarklin.
District Attorney—A. W. Skelton.
Surveyor—Alex. McRae.
Coroner—I. N. Tuttle.
Supt. of Schools—Mrs. Harry Ashton.

The candidates are well known people. The ticket is not particularly strong in any respect, nor has it many weak points. It will no doubt command the Democratic vote but it will fall of election.

E. C. STURDEVANT,
Candidate for Court Clerk.

Another "suspect" Located.

A man, supposed to be insane, approached a lumber camp in Marinette county the other day, flourishing a rifle and making threats. One of the camp men shot him dead. He is supposed to have been guilty of murdering a railroad fireman a short time ago and was being hunted by officers. His identity is not known, but he is said to resemble the man who is supposed to have killed Conductor Young at Monico. Which one of the suspected men he resembled is not stated. This will probably wind up the suspect business of the Young case.

Woman's Club Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Rhinelander Woman's Club was held at the court house Tuesday afternoon. There was a good attendance and those present were well entertained by Mrs. W. E. Brown, who gave an address full of interest on Washington as she saw it. The club is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Its meetings never fail to be of interest.

Annual Swedish Bazar.

The Swedish Ladies Aid Society of the Swedish Lutheran church will hold their annual bazar in Solberg's Hall Saturday evening, Oct. 11. Refreshments will be served which will consist of coffee, ice cream and cake. Useful and ornamental articles will be for sale at reasonable rates. All are invited. There will be several musical numbers.

Rummage Sale On.

The rummage sale of the Congregational ladies is being held this week in the Newell building on Davenport street and there are many bargains offered. The sale lasts the balance of the week and will conclude with big offerings in the line of eatables Saturday afternoon.

Excursion to St. Paul and Minneapolis

Via the "Soo" Line October 10th. Very low rates for the round trip. The last opportunity you will have to visit the Twin Cities this fall. Get particulars of the nearest "Soo" Line Agent.

OPENING OF CAMPAIGN

Honorable Page Morris of Duluth, Minn., to Speak in the Armory Tuesday Evening, October 14th.

The Republicans of Oneida county will hold their first meeting at the Armory on Tuesday evening. Judge Page Morris, Congressman from the Duluth district, will be orator of the occasion and the treat in store for Rhinelander people who enjoy a scholarly and forceful address is a choice one. Congressman Morris will be remembered as the young man who defeated Charley Towne, Bryan's lieutenant, and has won such a good name in the House of Representatives for his oratory and strength as a legislator. He will make a clean-cut, logical, forceful

W. W. CARR,
Candidate for Clerk.

speech in favor of Republican policies and a continuation of Republican rule in both nation and state. The county committee has made all necessary arrangements for his entertainment and there is no question but what the Armory will be well filled Tuesday night. Turn out and hear him no matter what your political affiliations or beliefs may be. He is not only a national character but one whose talk on the political prospects and the voters duties cannot fail to be entertaining and instructive.

The arrangements originally put Mr. Morris here for Saturday night, but a change to Tuesday was necessary.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Members of the Oneida County Agricultural Society Hold Annual Meeting and Elect New Officers.

The members of the Oneida County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in the city council rooms last Monday afternoon. A small number of interested citizens were present. Frank E. Parker, secretary of the society read the minutes of the last meeting together with the financial report of the society, which was duly approved of. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. A motion was made to re-elect this year's officers, but this was strongly objected to by Sec. Parker who said that he would not accept the secretaryship under any consideration, as his business duties were such that he could not give the office its proper attention. After considerable discussion the following officers were elected:

S. S. MILLER,
Candidate for District Attorney.

President—F. T. Coon.
Vice-president—Henry Heyn.
Secretary—Charles Barnes.
Treasurer—Arthur Taylor.
Supt. of Depts.—F. E. Parker.
Ex. Board—P. Calkins and C. Gross.
Supt. of Speed—Dr. Whiting.
Supt. of Stock—L. Lago.
Supt. of Farm Produce—A. H. Peck.
Supt. of Ladies' Dept—Mrs. Young
Supt. of Farm Implements—A. Fenton.
Supt. of Poultry—Matt. Stapleton.

The subject of making improvements at the race track was taken up and the president was authorized to expend the sum of $400 in putting the track in good shape. Private citizens will also do much toward movement. After matters of minor importance had been discussed the meeting adjourned.

Notice to Priscillas.

The Priscilla meeting which was to be held at the home of Mrs. D. F. Recker this week Saturday has been postponed until Saturday of next week, Oct. 18.

WILL HEAR A NEW BAND.

A New Musical Organization Completed in the City—To Be a Good Band.

A new band has been organized in the city. It is now ready to begin regular practice and will soon be prepared to accept engagements for furnishing the inspiration at meetings, parades and other such occasions. They will hold practice meetings every Tuesday and Friday evenings in Liederkranz hall. Officers have been chosen as follows: President, H. G. Field; secretary, Ernest Henning; treasurer, Joseph Crowe, Jr.; financial secretary, Jesse House. The following named are members of the new organization: Louie Danner, Herman Holtz, Wm. Summerfeld, H. G. Field, Chas. Belliel, Art. Jenkinson, Ernest Henning, Alex. McRae, Joseph Crowe, Fred. Penny, Robert Olhoff, Rudolph Horn, Al. Lytle, A. J. Ventoffi, E. I. Schellenger, Dick Foster, Gus. Smith, Geo. Lambert, Frank John, Jesse House, Chas. Nelson, Frank Ashton, John Johnson, Fred. Welge, A. Schleismann.

HARMONY WILL ELECT IT

The Republicans Have a Splendid Ticket Which Deserves Hearty Support—No Reason for Cutting.

The New North today presents the faces of several Republican candidates for office to be voted for next month. All are not presented as the cuts were in some cases not furnished in time, but the omissions will be supplied later. They are a good lot of men, and in every case competent to satisfactorily discharge the duties of the position to which they aspire. Each and every one secured his nomination honestly because he was the choice of a majority of his party constituents. There can be no good excuse for cutting a name. No better candidates are nominated by the Democrats and the Republicans should present a solid front. The fight regarding state matters has been threshed over here thoroughly and settled. It really has nothing to do with other matters political, but no matter as to that, it is over and should be dropped. The ticket will elected but it should have all the party votes.

R. M. DOUGLASS,
Candidate for Treasurer

Notice to the Public.

Owing to the fact that the few cases of scarlet fever that have occurred thus far this fall have been of a more violent form than was general last year, it is very important that all cases be promptly and strictly quarantined. The statutes provide for the punishment of parents or heads of families who fail to report contagious diseases. Ignorance of the nature of a disease is no excuse. All cases of sore throat or rash, however slight, should be promptly brought to the attention of a physician.

Smallpox is again making its appearance throughout the country. There is no longer any doubt as to the value of vaccination as a preventive. Cleveland, Ohio, whose health officer last year deprecated the value of vaccination, is now a hot bed of smallpox, with a high death rate. Vaccination is now being strongly advised by the same health officer.

All persons who have not been successfully vaccinated during the past five years should be at once.

S. B. STONE, Com. of Health.

Laundry Work from Wausau.

L. W. Hamel of the Model Steam Laundry has made arrangements with the Wausau Laundry Co. of Wausau to handle his business here for a short time until the Model is again in running order. The Gladstone laundry, which was at first tried by Mr. Hamel, did not turn out the work as fast as the conditions here required. The Wausau laundry has no superior in the state, the service being first class in every way. The business sent there by Mr. Hamel will be handled promptly and with satisfaction to all concerned. Shipments will be made and returned every other day without extra charge to patrons.

Mr. Hamel assures his patrons of an efficient and prompt service and will solicit with the wagon as usual.

Office located permanently in Langdon's store building on Stevens St. Telephone No. 77-3.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

Goose Island, over which Great Britain and Venezuela are disputing, is a speck of land lying between Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast.

When the kaiser goes to mimic war 200 trunks are required to carry his military and personal outfit of clothes. Napoleon Bonaparte went to real war with much less baggage. But Napoleon wasn't an up-to-date emperor.

While the cereal crops of the United States are abundant, the reports from Great Britain are that its grain crop is the shortest since 1860, with the exception of 1879. A large part of the acreage devoted to breadstuffs has scarcely paid for cutting. It is well for both nations that our crop is abundant.

By way of United States Consul Heenan, at Odessa, comes a report to the United States department that with the exception of flaxseed, the Russian crops of this year are the best harvested in ten years. Wheat, rye, barley and oats are much above the average in quantity and also quality.

A husband who refuses to permit his wife to live with him is held by a Minnesota court to be chargeable with her maintenance and support and not to be relieved from liability by showing he had procured board and lodging for his wife with a person with whom she refused to live since she has the right to select her own home.

Two cruisers built for the republic of Mexico in the United States have been successfully launched at the Crescent shipyards of the United States Shipbuilding company, at Elizabeth, N. J. These vessels are the first ever built in this country for any South American government, and are the Tampico and the Vera Cruz.

Does anybody want to win undying fame and accomplish what no one else has ever succeeded in doing? Commander Peary, who came almost within hailing distance of the north pole, says it can be reached and that $200,000 will do it. Surely, in this age of billionaires there should be no difficulty in securing that trifling sum.

Another balloon tragedy is reported, a performer at a fair in Taunton, Mass., having dropped to his death in the presence of 30,000 spectators. Like horrors have been frequent this year and other years, and it would seem in order to inquire whether it is not about time to put a check upon a form of exhibition fraught with such peril.

Prof. Robert Hill, the scientist sent by the United States government geological survey to inspect and report on the destruction of Mont Pelee, is in favor of at once establishing an observatory on the slopes of Corbet, overlooking Pelee, from which studies could be made with perfect safety. He does not believe the island will be annihilated.

The wives of two of the most important ambassadors of foreign powers who will be stationed at Washington the coming season are American women. Sir Michael Herbert, the British diplomat, married a Washington belle, and M. Jusserand, the new French ambassador, is the husband of a daughter of the American banker in Paris, Mr. Monroe.

Venezuela needed a sharp little reminder that there are some things the United States will not stand for, and she got it when she used the American flag to deceive a party of revolutionists. This is a use of "Old Glory" which is not to be tolerated anywhere, and the "call down" received by the Venezuelan government should have the effect of dissuading any other quarrelsome South Americans from following its very objectionable example.

People who are interested in the subject, and most people are, will be pleased to get their information regarding rubber from an authoritative source. The president of the United States Rubber company says his company pays about $10,000,000 a year for crude rubber at the average price of $1,400 a ton. The purchase is made in two parts, three-quarters of which come from South America. The remaining quarter comes from South Africa.

The register of the United States army for the current year shows the great change that has taken place in the officers incident to the Spanish-American war and the service in the Philippines. The army has been increased from 25,000 to 75,000, which caused a corresponding increase of officers. The greatest change is noted in the promotion of old officers. Those who were lieutenants six years ago have reached much higher ranks, one of them being a brigadier general; captains have become colonels and majors brigadier generals.

If it is true, as reported, that Sioux Indians have been put to work out west as railroad laborers, with satisfactory results, it is the most encouraging sign yet given that the red man is becoming more useful. It seemed to have been pretty effectually demonstrated that the one thing which could not be accomplished in this world was bringing the haughty spirit of the Indian down to the point where he would submit himself to the exactions of honest toil. There will be an addition to the census of good Indians when more of them work.

The Dominion's wheat crop has more than doubled in the last ten years, and Canada is now becoming quite a competitor with the United States in the European grain markets. Last crop year it sent to Great Britain 26,117,55[illegible] bushels of wheat out of a total crop of over 45,000,000 bushels, and 1,066,61[illegible] barrels of flour, as compared with an export from the United States to the same country of 77,244,418 bushels of wheat and 9,059,722 barrels of flour. This year's crop of wheat in Canada promises to exceed 100,000,000 bushels, with home consumption at 25,000.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The conference in Washington between President Roosevelt, anthracite road presidents and John Mitchell, United Mine Workers' president, failed because operators refused to arbitrate, except with miners individually; Mitchell's offer to accept arbitration by President Roosevelt and committee appointed by president rejected by operators, who demanded troops to enable reopening of mines; President Roosevelt's action now uncertain.

Everywhere leading men of all classes express regret at the failure of the conference in Washington and many advocate government receivership for coal properties.

Strain of the coal conference taxed the president's strength, and his physicians have ordered him to avoid business for a week.

The Grand Army of the Republic began its thirty-sixth annual encampment in Washington.

The president is believed to be planning an appeal to the miners to resume work on a promise that congress will investigate and pass remedial laws.

In his annual report Paymaster General Bates, of the army, says the disbursement of over $20,600,000 from the opening of the war with Spain was accomplished without the loss of a single cent.

THE EAST.

In the United States there were 16 business failures during the week ended on the 3d, against 207 the same week in 1901.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 3d aggregated $2,715,310,810. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 26.7.

The weekly reviews of trade report continued satisfactory conditions and bright outlook, particularly in the west.

In Boston the Massachusetts republicans nominated Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates for governor, pledged the state to President Roosevelt's renomination, and indorsed the president's Cuban, trust and tariff policies.

In Lynn, Mass., two persons were killed and 11 others injured in an elevator accident at a shoe factory.

In Cooperstown Bishop Potter, of New York, was married to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

Gen. Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation Army, arrived in New York and was given a hearty welcome.

President John Mitchell says he will issue no further orders to strikers, except to continue the fight.

The railroad presidents returning to New York from the Washington conference continued their arguments that plenty of coal could be mined if they were given the protection guaranteed by law.

The season of the National Baseball league closed with Pittsburg winner of the championship, Brooklyn second, Boston third, Cincinnati fourth, Chicago fifth, St. Louis sixth, Philadelphia seventh and New York eighth.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Municipal home rule has been voted down by the Ohio legislature.

At a Chicago conference the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers decided to request a ten per cent. wage increase.

The Perrine comet is now visible to the naked eye. Astronomers are watching its course through the heavens.

By an explosion of fire damp in the Lawson mines at Black Diamond, Wash., 12 men were killed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pattoute celebrated, at Burlington, Wis., the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. They are believed to be the oldest living married couple in the United States.

In a railway collision near Cornwallis, W. Va., five persons, including Engineer Fred Fearce and Brakeman William Miller, were killed.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Fred W. Ames has been sentenced in Minneapolis to six years and a half in the penitentiary for accepting a bribe.

Robbers took $1,000 from the safe of the bank at Norman, Neb.

Policeman Luther McNear killed his wife and committed suicide at Springfield, Ill. Jealousy was the cause.

The death of John Whittaker occurred at Eugene, Ore., aged 82 years. He was the first governor of the state.

The death of Gen. Bela M. Hughes, one of the most noted characters in the history of the west, occurred at his home in Denver.

Charles and Fred Johnson, 21 and 25 years respectively, and sons of one of the best known residents of Woodville, Ind., were asphyxiated by gas.

In Chicago 73 schools depending on furnace heat will be closed December 1 unless the coal strike ends.

Flames at Toolumne, Cal., destroyed the business section of the town.

Discussing crime in Chicago William A. Pinkerton favors the whipping post.

At the biennial meeting in Chicago J. Hampton Moore, city treasurer of Philadelphia, was elected president of the National League of Republican Clubs.

At Marysville, Mo., 200 persons were injured, some seriously, by the collapse of seats in a show tent.

In St. Louis R. M. Snyder, banker and promoter, was convicted of bribery and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

In the extreme northern portion of the Texas Panhandle four inches of snow fell.

Near Columbus, O., Christopher Largeloh was instantly killed and his wife fatally injured by a train at a crossing.

Ella Gallagher, charged jointly with Charles Haladay with the murder of her husband, James Gallagher, was acquitted at Iowa City, Ia.

On being discharged by the United States Express company for drinking, after 20 years' service, Joel Seymour, of Chicago, committed suicide.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On Mindanao in the Philippines all but one stronghold of the Macin Moros are reported destroyed by Capt. Pershing, of the Fifteenth cavalry.

Coercion policy of the British government against the nationalist party has resulted in the imprisonment of 14 members of the Irish parliamentary organization.

It is said that Canada is entering into offensive and defensive commercial treaties with European countries against the United States.

The leader of the Macedonian insurrection, Col. Jankoff, calls on all his countrymen to take up arms in behalf of the country.

In China the viceroy of Chi-Li has issued a proclamation in which he warns all people of his province against conrising with boxers.

Six hundred fishing smacks were lost and 1,200 men killed in a typhoon in Japan.

Putnam Bradley Strong and May Yohe were married in Buenos Ayres.

Remains of Emile Zola were laid to rest in a cemetery at Paris with simple but impressive ceremonies.

In the island of Mindanao Capt. John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Macin Moros, killing or wounding a hundred of them, and capturing and destroying 40 forts. Two Americans were wounded.

LATER NEWS.

President Mitchell prepared a statement in which he says the mine operators are attempting to array the public sentiment against the miners by false claim of a reign of terror and desires officers of local unions to call mass meetings and pass resolutions denying the claims of the operators.

Dan Avery, colored, confessed to the murder of Rachel Davis, also colored, at Kenosha, Wis.

It is announced that 100,000 tons of coal were sold on Newcastle (Eng.) exchange the 6th for America.

Gov. Stone has ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to duty in the anthracite coal regions.

While trying to shoot a cigar out of Homer Pennock's mouth at Baraga, Mich., Edward Robillard missed the weed and shot away Pennock's jaw. The physician says his condition is serious. Pennock is 20 years old.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Washington, D. C., the 6th.

Liu-Kun-Yi, the famous viceroy of Nanking, China, is dead.

Herman Schroeder was found dead in his step-father's barn at Greenville, Wis. Foul play is suspected, owing to the disappearance of $500 which it is supposed he had on his person.

Four of the most prominent official citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., were arrested on a charge of running a lottery and promoting it through the use of the mails. The lottery was intended to boom a village.

Whitecaps at Peru, Ind., treated Harry Lee to a coat of stove polish and ancient eggs after whipping him with switches.

Senator Hanna and Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, will debate the tariff question.

The entire business portion of Gervais, Ore., was wiped out by fire.

Whether the new carvings in the White house at Washington shall be made by hand or machinery has led to a strike in New York.

The house of representatives of Cuba voted to proclaim Oct. 10, the anniversary of the beginning of the war of 1868, a national holiday, and to erect statues to Egrimonte, Maceo and Garcia.

William H. Wright, treasurer of the territory of Hawaii, is alleged to be an absconder and defaulter.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The National Association of Carriage Builders, in session at Detroit, elected Edwin W. H. Bailey, of Amesbury, Mass., president.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company made the lowest bid for the construction of the battleship Louisiana.

The customs receipts at Havana, Cuba, during September were $1,001,705, an increase of $208,096 over the corresponding month last year.

A syndicate headed by John A. Drake has purchased the Gilt Edge mine in Fergus county, Mont., for a price said to approach $1,000,000.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews declined an advance in salary from $5,000 to $6,000 offered by the regents of the University of Nebraska.

William R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal and Chicago American, was nominated for congress in the Eleventh New York district.

Thomas France and John Johns, sailors in the United States navy, are full-blooded Iroquois Indians, who grew up together on a government reservation.

Commander McLean, of the Cincinnati, informs Secretary Moody that he has a tacit agreement with the governor of Panama on the protection of railway traffic on the isthmus.

Acting Secretary Sanger has issued a circular to the officers and employes of the war department warning them against political assessments and partisan activity of officeholders.

The Independent Order of Good Templars of the World will erect a monument over the grave of Col. J. J. Hickman at Columbia, Mo. Col. Hickman was famous as a temperance orator.

Mrs. Roosevelt caused the postmaster general to forbid postmasters condemning rural mail route letter boxes which fail to comply with orders. A widow had written a complaint to her.

After traversing a wilderness where white men had never before ventured the United States geological survey has completed a preliminary examination of the country lying between Cook inlet and the Tanana.

DISCUSS MORE PLANS.

The President and Several Advisers Again Confer.

Further Efforts Being Made to Find Cure for the Coal Situation—Miners May Be Asked to Make a Sacrifice.

Washington, Oct. 6.—In an earnest effort to expedite the adjustment of the strike problem, another conference over the situation was held at the white house Sunday and adjourned after three hours of deliberation. No statement was given out as to the conclusions reached, and every participant absolutely refused to discuss what had taken place during the meeting. The conference was called, although it was Sunday, in view of the extraordinary importance to the American people of a speedy solution of the question. Besides the president, there were present at the conference, Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne and Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor. The last-named was summoned to attend the conference on account of his expert knowledge of the situation in the anthracite coal fields, and because of his personal investigation of the conditions there which he made some months ago at the instance of the president.

Maintain Profound Secrecy.

The president, in expressing his views at the outset of the conference, talked earnestly and showed a deep feeling. His voice at times could be heard downstairs. Several times during the conference Secretary Cortelyou was summoned into the room and directed to prepare certain matters for the consideration of the president and for his advisors. This was taken to indicate that some action of one nature or another was about to be consummated. When the conference adjourned, a few minutes before one o'clock, all those who had joined in it declined to talk. Every member of the cabinet and Col. Wright, the only outsider who was present, was pledged to absolute secrecy as to what had occurred within the conference room. The utmost efforts were made to guard against publicity, just as the presidential summons which called the conference had been made in a very quiet and carefully guarded way. Not since the Spanish war has there been such reticence shown at a conference of such a character.

May Appeal to Miners.

In this state of absolute reticence of everyone of the parties to the conference it is almost impossible to do more than draw the most general conclusions as to the nature of the proceedings, based upon what preceded the meeting. The known facts are that the president has reached the conclusion that he has nothing to expect save refusal from a further appeal to the coal operators, and therefore has decided to look for relief from a situation which in his view is fast growing intolerable, to the miners' side. He feels that he hardly can expect them to make the sacrifice of all of their contentions without holding out at least a promise of some return, and the question before him is as to his ability to do this. He can pledge himself to appeal to congress to examine into the justice of the miners' complaints and remedy them so far as lies in the power of the legislative branch, backed by the earnest good will of the executive. Also he can suggest to Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, that he cause the Pennsylvania legislature likewise to make an inquiry, perhaps hastening the usual methods by calling an extra session. But these pledges would be given only on condition that the men go at once into the mines and get out with all speed the coal for which the people are suffering.

Many Propositions Considered.

One object of the conference was to consider some of the propositions that have been sent to the president for settling the strike. These came from every section of the country, and a large proportion from men of standing and reputation. At the same time it is said that the suggestions often are absurd and impracticable. Others, offering a possible solution, already have received attention. Some of the impracticable propositions are offers to lease coal mines in other sections of the country to the government so that it may furnish coal to the people.

Will Not Use Force.

Two constantly recurring propositions for federal interference—one that United States troops be sent into Pennsylvania for the protection of the men the operators employ, and the other that the mines be seized by the government—are rejected, no matter by whom urged. The first conference developed the fact that no federal interference by force was possible, and to that conclusion the president has firmly held.

It is also said that the president will propose that each company arbitrate differences with its own employes, decisions being accepted in the form of a contract.

Break Jail.

Jonesboro, Ill., Oct. 6. — Patsy Flaherty, alias George Burns, and Charles Denny, alias Jacob Myers, who are awaiting trial on the charge of attempting to rob the First national bank of Cobden on the night of the 13th of last January, escaped from jail here Friday night by sawing through the outside grating of their cell with the assistance of a confederate on the outside. They have been confined in the jail since January 27, and were to have been tried at the November term of the Union county circuit court.

Big Bail Offered.

New York, Oct. 6.—In the Long Island City police court, Mrs. Jeremiah Hunter, wife of the negro who recently shot a number of policemen and citizens while resisting arrest, has been admitted to bail in $1,000. Bail to the amount of $100,000 was offered for Hunter and refused.

Notified of High Honor.

New York, Oct. 6.—Bishop John M. Farley has been notified of his elevation to the Roman Catholic archbishopric. His installation and investiture with the lamb's wool insignia will take place later.

FUNERAL OF ZOLA.

It Is Conducted in a Simple But Impressive Manner—Capt. Dreyfus Marches in Procession.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The remains of Emile Zola were laid to rest Sunday with simple but impressive ceremonies. It was such a funeral as Zola himself would have wished, without pomp, but the serried ranks of thousands of workingmen, many accompanied by their wives, sorrowfully marching behind his coffin. Municipal guards, mounted and on foot, lined the route, but except for a company of infantry which rendered military honors to the body as it was carried from the house to the hearse, they were there as guardians of order, and not as participants in the ceremony.

Former Capt. Dreyfus marched in the funeral cortege, according to the authority of the prefect of police, but he passed completely unnoticed by the crowd. A little distance behind him came Mme. Dreyfus, accompanied by her father. Dreyfus sent a handsome wreath, which was placed beside the coffin.

Mme. Zola wished to follow her husband's body to the grave, but her doctors absolutely forbade her to do so. She, therefore, bade farewell to the remains in the mortuary chamber. Her grief was most poignant when the coffin was removed to the entrance hall of the house, where it rested a few minutes.

The bier was then borne through the door. As it emerged to the street the mounted officer of infantry saluted it with his sword and the two lines of soldiers presented arms. The crowd of mourners in front of the house uncovered, and amid a deep silence, broken only by the melancholy rolling of drums, the coffin was laid in the hearse and the procession started for the cemetery. Among the masses of spectators which lined the route there were probably many who were not admirers of Zola, but the deep respect for the dead which is inherent in Frenchmen prevented a discordant note, and everybody uncovered as the hearse passed.

The cortege entered the deserted cemetery and followed the avenue through the tombs to the crossroads, where a small platform had been erected for the funeral orators. This platform faced the catafalque upon which the coffin was deposited. The orators were M. Chaumie, M. Herman and Anatole France. At the conclusion of the orations the relatives of the deceased novelist grouped themselves beside the coffin and a monster procession, composed mainly of members of labor organizations, was allowed to enter the cemetery and filed past the body.

VICTORY OVER MACIU MOROS.

Capt. Pershing's Column Completely Routes Enemy and Captures Forty Forts.

Manila, Oct. 6.—Capt. John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Maciu Moros, in the Island of Mindanao, killing or wounding a hundred of them, and capturing and destroying 40 forts.

Two Americans were wounded.

It is believed the moral effect of the defeat of the Moros will be great. Gen. Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed in order to permit the sultan of Bacolod and other hostile sultans to make peace.

The sultans of Maciu were confident of their ability to defeat the Americans and vowed before the fight to enter slavery voluntarily if they themselves were defeated.

Gen. Davis has sent Gen. Sumner, in command of the American forces in Mindanao, a congratulatory telegram on the success of Capt. Pershing and the small American loss.

IS GIVEN A BIG WELCOME.

Gen. William Booth, Head of Salvation Army, Comes to the United States.

New York, Oct. 6.—On the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived Saturday from Southampton, was Gen. William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. Twelve tugs and three side-wheel passenger boats bearing soldiers of the Salvation Army met the Philadelphia at quarantine and gave an enthusiastic welcome to Gen. Booth.

The army was out in full force, crowding the steam craft to overflowing. They waved flags, set off fire works and sang hymns. The singing was continued all the way up the harbor to the steamer's pier.

Two Killed in Railway Collision.

Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 6.—Northbound Northern Central railroad passenger train No. 9, known as the "Erie Express," while running at a high rate of speed, crashed into the rear end of a freight train near Milton, Pa. Passenger Engineer Wheeland, of Harrisburg, and Freight Conductor Stringer, of Sunbury, were killed. Passenger Fireman Shaffer, of Harrisburg, was seriously hurt. None of the passengers, it is reported, was injured.

Took Poison.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Grieved, it is thought, at the reproaches of Daniel Martin, who found her after six months' search, Miss Nellie Rooney, who disappeared from her home in Louisville, Ky., committed suicide by swallowing strychnine in her room at 2129 Wabash avenue, yesterday morning.

Accused Wife Acquitted.

Iowa City, Ia., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Ella Gallagher, charged jointly with Charles Haladay with the murder of her husband, James Gallagher, was acquitted after a trial lasting a week.

Killed by the Cars.

Houghton, Mich., Oct. 6.—While walking along the Copper Range tracks near the Baltic mine, six miles southeast of Houghton, two men were struck by a passenger train. Both were killed. Papers found on their persons identified them as John H. Miller and John Haischer. They were apparently laborers.

Thousands Are Idle.

Odessa, Russia, Oct. 6.—The failure of the great metallurgical works at Kertch for $9,000,000 has caused a flutter on the stock markets, and has resulted in making idle 5,000 men.

WILL IMPORT COAL.

Morgan to Bring 50,000 Tons from Wales—Prospects of the Detroit Conference.

New York, Oct. 6.—J. Pierpont Morgan, acting through the International Mercantile Marine company, the shipping combination, has decided to purchase 50,000 tons of coal in Wales and ship it to this city as rapidly as possible for distribution to the poor and public institutions. If more coal is needed to relieve the famine that will result if the strike is continued, Mr. Morgan will bring it from Wales. News of the Morgan gift was given out in a statement issued Saturday afternoon at the Morgan banking house by Mr. Steele, one of Mr. Morgan's partners. From the statement it would appear that the International Mercantile Marine company is the donor of the coal, but there is no doubt that Mr. Morgan personally is going to the expense of perhaps $500,000 to relieve the coal situation.

While all who heard of the project agreed that the coal, which should arrive here before the very cold weather sets in, would avert much distress, there were many in the financial district, as well as in other parts of the city, who wondered what had prompted Mr. Morgan to do this. In some circles it is believed to be a slap at the presidents of the coal roads, who have so obstinately refused to consider any terms for the settlement of the strike save unconditional surrender on the part of the miners. On the other hand it is believed that Mr. Morgan is supporting the mine operators in their stand, and that his distribution of coal to the poor and to public institutions, such as hospitals and schools, is really a clever coup to disarm in a measure public opposition.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 6.—The conference on the coal question to be held Thursday will, it is hoped, be productive of good results. No definite plan for the settlement of the strike will be submitted for consideration of the convention by local promoters. It is expected that among the delegates will be some very able men, and that by an interchange of opinions some practicable and effective scheme will be worked out. It is believed, too, that the convention, by its crystallization of public sentiment, cannot fail to have an important effect quite apart from the definite practical plan of procedure that it is believed will be evolved.

It is probable the convention will declare in favor of a special session of congress to enact legislation providing a detailed plan for the government taking possession of and operating the mines under the principle of eminent domain, if the miners and operators do not speedily get together on terms of settlement.

It is expected that at least 1,000 delegates will be in attendance. Up to the present about 50 cities have promised to send delegates, and the replies from the governors of five states—Michigan, Maine, New Hampshire, Indiana and Minnesota—have also been favorable.

FOUND GUILTY.

Banker Snyder Convicted of Bribery in the St. Louis Traction Franchise Case.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—The jury in the bribery case of R. M. Snyder, financial agent of the Central Traction company, Saturday night brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at five years in the penitentiary. The decision hinged largely upon whether Snyder was for the last three years a resident of Missouri or of New York. The crime charged against the defendant, who was formerly a Kansas City banker of wealth and prominence, was bribing members of the St. Louis municipal assembly to pass an ordinance granting the Central Traction company a valuable franchise.

PRESIDENT EXHAUSTED.

Strain of Coal Conference Tells on Him—Doctors Order Him to Avoid Business for a Week.

Wasington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Cortelyou, upon being asked as to condition of the president, said the conference held Friday was a severe strain upon the president. While in the judgment of his physicians his progress toward recovery has been satisfactory and continuous, they feel that to avoid the risk of a set-back he should be relieved of any undue tax upon his strength. Therefore for the next week or ten days only such matters will be brought to his attention as it may be imperatively necessary for him to consider.

A Fatal Blow.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 6.—William D. Barringer, a cooper, was murdered at an early hour Sunday morning by Thomas A. Stewart, a negro barber on South Market street. Barringer is alleged to have made an insulting remark to Stewart's wife, and her husband felled Barringer with a blow on the jaw, from which he died almost instantly. Stewart is in jail.

Convicts Mutilate Themselves.

Chester, Ill., Oct. 6.—Convicts Bragdon and Rose, in the penitentiary here, chopped off three fingers to avoid being overworked. R. J. Watson, a keeper, refused to make them stand on the block afterwards and resigned his place.

Closed for Lack of Coal.

New Castle, Pa., Oct. 6.—The Shenango Valley Steel mill closed down at midnight on account of inability to secure coal for the boilers. The plant employs about 1,000 men, and is one of the main industries of the city. The order was unexpected.

Drought Broken.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 6.—A special from Carrizo, Tex., says the 20 months' drought seems to be broken at last. Two good rains have fallen in the last week. Although it comes too late to do corn much good, it is of great benefit to stock interests.

American Locomotive the Best.

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 6.—After having made exhaustive trials of American and British built locomotives on the government railways the officials report that the best results have been achieved with the former.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND A WOMAN'S REMEDY FOR WOMAN'S ILLS.

COULDN'T BOSS HIM.

A Clergyman Who Wouldn't Submit to Any Orders from an Undertaker.

Rev. R. Perry Bush, of Chelsea, who was present in a ministerial capacity at the opening of the convention of the Massachusetts Embalmers' association recently consented, in the absence of Mayor Collins, who was to address the body, to speak a few words of greeting. He related an instance of a stuffy undertaker and a funeral, says the Boston Herald.

"As I entered the church," said Mr. Bush, "I was greeted by the undertaker in charge of the funeral, who said: 'I want you to stand there,' pointing to half-way up the pulpit steps.

"'I prefer to stand either at the top or the bottom,' I replied. 'Then I can see my audience.'

"'You stand where I tell you,' was the retort. 'I'm running this funeral.'

"'But you are not running me,' I answered, 'and I will give you just one minute to withdraw your order or get another minister.' And I took out my watch and commenced to count off the seconds. At the thirtieth he said: 'Well, stand where you darn please!'

"And I did," exclaimed Mr. Bush.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Might Make a Better Record.—"I wish it was day before yesterday." "Why?" "A man paid me some money then and I'd like to have the spending of it over again."—Chicago Post.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

"The boy who is always as clean as his mother wants him to be," remarked the large-waisted philosopher, "may turn out all right, but precedent is against him."—Indianapolis News.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

It doesn't better a misfortune to complain of it.—Chicago Daily News.

It's a great work of art to make art pay.—Chicago Daily News.

A good fellow is not always a good friend.—Ram's Horn.

SHOWING THE WAY.

Most of our readers know all about the aches and pains of a bad back; very few people are free from sick kidneys, as the kidneys are the most overworked organs of the body and "go wrong" at times no matter how well the general health may be. The trouble is so few understand the indications of kidney trouble. You are nervous, tired out and weary, have stitches, twinges and twitches of backache pains, but lay it to other causes; finally the annoyance and suffering attendant with urinary disorders, retention of the urine, too frequent urination, makes you realize the seriousness of it. At any stage you should take a remedy that will not only relieve but cure you. Read the following and profit by the lesson it teaches:

C. J. McMurray, a resident of Freeport, Ill., address 47 Iroquois St., says: "I have greater faith in Doan's Kidney Pills to-day than I had in the fall of 1897 when I first took that remedy and it cured me of an acute pain across the back and imperfect action of the kidneys. Since I made a public statement of these facts and recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to my friends and acquaintances, thoroughly believing as I did both from observation and experience that they would do just as they were represented to do. I am still pleased to reendorse my statement given to the public shortly after I first began to use the remedy."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. McMurray, will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

31 YEARS AGO

we began our present business of selling general merchandise at wholesale prices direct to the consumer—to millions of people ordered goods from us last year, saving from 15 to 40 per cent. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you? Our 1000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents.

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO The house that tells the truth.

A. N. K.—G 1933

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Chinook Winds That Blow Over Our Western States

Origin of the Name and Some of the Peculiarities of This Climatic Feature.

IN THE present time there are three different winds called chinooks. Each of them is essentially a warm wind, whose effect is most noticeable in winter. Under their influence snow is melted with astonishing rapidity, and the weather soon becomes balmy and springlike. The name "Chinook" is that of an Indian tribe which formerly lived near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was first applied to a warm southwest wind which blew from "over Chinook camp" to the trading post established by the Hudson Bay Fur company at Astoria, Ore. The name soon came into general use in that locality, and as the adjacent country was settled the usage extended, so that now "Chinook" is applied not only to the warm, moist southwest winds along the Oregon and Washington coast, but to the warm, dry, descending winds east of the Cascade range in Washington and the Rocky mountains in Montana and elsewhere. In 1895 Mr. R. S. Pague, the local forecast official at Portland, Ore., began to call the descending southeast winds that visited western Oregon and Washington during the winter Chinooks.

The warm, wet Chinook of the Pacific coast was for many years supposed to owe its existence to the Japan current over which it was thought to blow. This is still the popular belief in many localities, where the wind occurs. Scientific investigation has shown the fallacy of this view. The Japan current is but a small fractional part of the Pacific ocean, and its influence is correspondingly small. Its effect, if any, on the wind would seem to be lost as this current does not approach within 1,000 miles of Puget sound country. The relative warmth of the ocean over which the winds must blow is itself a sufficient cause of any relatively high temperature accompanying the wind. The moisture of these winds is obtained from the same inexhaustible source, the ocean.

The warmth of the dry Chinook in Montana and the one described by Mr. Pague occurring west of the Cascades is derived in a different manner. It results from a compression of air descending from a mountain, the moisture of which has been abstracted on the other slope. These winds are of the same nature as the foehn wind of Europe, and by some writers these two terms are used synonymously. The dry Chinook wind is defined by Prof. Harrington, formerly chief of the weather bureau, as follows: "A warm, dry, westerly or northerly wind occurring on the eastern slopes of the mountains of the northwest, beginning at any hour of the day and continuing from a few hours to several days." Others make the definition somewhat broader. According to them this wind is defined as a warm, dry wind from the southeast, south, or southwest when west of the Rocky mountains, and from the southwest, west or northwest when east of the Rocky mountains, beginning at any hour of the day or night and continuing from a few hours to several days.

The distribution of the Chinook is rather wide. It occurs most frequently in Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and the Dakotas, in the United States, and in the region immediately north in the British possessions. There are authentic instances recorded of this wind in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and even Wisconsin. These latter visitations are rare, and the fact of their being genuine Chinooks is questioned. Prof. Abbe states that a wind similar to the Chinook makes its appearance east of the Appalachian range. The winds that bring fog, rain or snow to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Knoxville and Chattanooga frequently descend as clear, dry winds on the eastern slope. The increase of temperature in these cases is not great.

The dry Chinook is a peculiar one. In the dead of winter it blows down from the mountains and high plateaus, where ice and snow are supposed to predominate, as a hot, dry wind upon the foothills and valleys below. Its effects are striking. The snow at these lower elevations, at first blown hither and thither by the increasing wind velocity, soon becomes moist and heavy under the influence of the blasts of hot air, and in an incredibly short time may entirely disappear. The temperature rises with astonishing rapidity and the whole aspect of nature is transformed. The arrival of the Chinook bears no relation to the shining of the sun, as it comes as frequently in the coldness of night as in the warmth of midday. It puts in check the boreal blasts of winter and affords a most welcome relief from the monotonous cold and snow characteristic of mountain winters in high latitudes.

The climatic influences of the dry Chinook are important. In the region of its occurrence east of the Rocky mountains it has, more than any other single cause, a modifying effect on the severity of the winter. Were it not for the visitations of this warm, dry wind the vast stock ranges of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas would have to be abandoned in the winter, as the cattle and other stock, prevented by the snow from securing access to the nutritious grasses on the plains, would not be able to secure nourishment sufficient to sustain life. According to the testimony of stockmen in this region, the advent of the Chinook at a critical period is often the means of saving their herds not only from starvation, but from freezing. Instinctively, the cattle seem to anticipate its coming, and in times of cold and hunger may be seen standing knee-deep in the snow with their heads turned toward the mountains, anxiously awaiting the arrival of relief. Mr. A. B. Coe, voluntary observer of the weather bureau at Kipp, Mont., states that were it not for the Chinook wind the northern slope country of Montana would not be habitable, nor could domestic animals survive the winters.

Aside from its temperature, the Chinook bears an important relation to the amount of snow remaining on the ground in the mountains and on the plains at the time of the spring thaws. If the Chinook has been absent, or infrequent in occurrence, the accumulated snow, especially on the plains, is likely to be great. The conditions are then ripe for high spring floods. If frequent visitations of the Chinook have occurred, much of the snow on the plains will have either disappeared through evaporation or been converted into a hardened mass of snow and ice. As ice it remains a long time unmelted in the ravines and affords an abundant supply of water for the creeks and rivers during the succeeding spring and early summer. In either event the danger from floods from this source is practically eliminated. It might appear at first thought that these hot winds, which so suddenly denude the plains of snow, would themselves cause floods. Such is not generally the case. These winds are intensely dry, having lost their moisture on the other side of the divide. Accordingly, they reach the eastern slope bereft of their original dampness, but possessing a manifold capacity for absorbing moisture from any source available. The melting snow supplies this source, and so rapidly does the evaporation follow that floods caused by the Chinook alone are practically unknown.

The rate and the amount of temperature change vary, the distribution of atmospheric pressure being the controlling factor. A rise of 20 to 40° in 10 or 15 minutes frequently occurs, although the change is not always so great. The table following shows the temperature at the stations named on the mornings of January 9 and 10, 1904, between which periods a Chinook wind prevailed over the territory represented:

Stations.	Temperature 8 a.m. January 9, 1904. Deg. F.	Temperature 8 a.m. January 10, 1904. Deg. F.
Roseburg, Ore.	24	44
Portland, Ore.	24	42
Fort Canby, Wash.	28	42
Seattle, Wash.	22	50
Walla Walla, Wash.	26	46
Spokane, Wash.	14	34
Helena, Mont.	36	52
Miles City, Mont.	−6	40
Havre, Mont.	−20	22
Bismarck, N. Dak.	−22	22

During this period a high pressure with a reading of 30.7 inches was central over Nevada, and a low pressure with a reading of 29.8 inches over northern Montana.

As stated in the beginning of this paper, all three Chinook winds possess high temperatures. One is moist and may be followed by rain. It occurs only near the ocean. Another is a dry wind, and rain seldom follows for some time after its occurrence. The third wind occupies an intermediate stage, and, from the present knowledge of it, seems a combination of the other two. From November to March these Chinooks play an important part in determining the character of the weather in the northwestern states. They are active agents in tempering the severity of the winter. When they arrive cold waves vanish, the snow disappears, and a short period of bright, balmy spring-like weather ensues.

ALFRED T. BURROWS.

Weather map for 8 a. m., December 4, 1897, showing the typical distribution of pressure and attendant increase of temperature during a Chinook.

All Is Vanity.

Mrs. Dorcas—Why is Mrs. Gadsby so glad she hasn't any children?

Dorcas—It gives her time to attend those mothers' meetings.—Judge.

CONFERENCE PROVES A FAILURE.

Roosevelt Unable to Bring Coal Operators and Mine Officials to an Agreement—Text of the President's Appeal.

Washington, Oct. 4. — The great coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and the miners came to an end at the temporary white house, facing Lafayette square, at 4:35 o'clock Friday afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was a recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit differences to arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the president, and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealings, had demanded federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered if the men returned to work to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed.

No Middle Ground Possible.

What, if anything, will result from the conference, is for the indefinite future. The views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the president's appeal. The immediate parties to the strike say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators as he left the white house with closely set jaw was asked regarding this and replied: "If any one knows what the president will do next, that is more than I know." It was announced at the white house that the president had no comment to make on the conference.

Fourteen men, including the president, were in the second story front room at the temporary white house during the momentous conference. Those who took part were: George F. Baer, president Reading railway system; W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company; E. B. Thomas, chairman of board, Erie Railroad company; Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western Railway company; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel Delaware & Hudson company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fahy, district presidents United Mine Workers of America; Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Text of Statement Made to Operators and Labor Leaders.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The following is the statement which President Roosevelt made before the conference of railroad presidents and labor leaders held at the white house Friday:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate.

"The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Fire Damp in a Washington Colliery Causes the Death of Twelve Persons.

Black Diamond, Wash., Oct. 3.—An explosion of fire damp occurred Wednesday night between 9 and 9:30 o'clock in the south end of the fourth level of the Lawson mine, badly wrecking the mine and killing 12 miners. Fortunately no fire was started. Three bodies have been taken out. There are supposed to be nine more bodies in the mine. Three men were injured, one badly.

The Pacific Coast company is the owner of the mine. Everything possible is being done to recover the bodies. The fourth level is 1,600 feet below the surface. As soon as it was known that the accident had occurred, the people of Black Diamond hurried to the scene of the disaster, one mile from here.

DISASTER IN A FACTORY.

Elevator in Factory at Lynn, Mass., Falls, Killing Two and Injuring Eleven.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 4.—In an elevator accident at the shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co., here early in the day, two persons were killed and 11 others more or less seriously injured. A cable parted and not only did the car which contained 13 persons fall four stories, but a 600-pound weight descended with great force on the top of it, breaking through and crushing to death Benjamin O. Crane, a foreman in the factory, and causing injuries to Miss Frances Herlihy, an assistant forewoman, from which she died within a short time. The injured suffered mainly from cuts and bruises.

Select New Candidate.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1.—After an animated discussion, lasting nearly three hours Tuesday afternoon, the democratic state central committee selected L. T. Durand, of Saginaw, as the party's candidate for governor. The new nomination was made necessary by the withdrawal of Judge George H. Durand, of Flint, a brother of Tuesday's nominee. Judge Durand was stricken with paralysis five weeks ago and his condition has remained such that all thought of his going through a campaign or filling the office of governor had to be abandoned.

Greeks Murdered.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—The Greek legation has informed the porte that 150 Greek notables were murdered by Bulgarians in the districts of Monastir and Salonika during the last two months and has asked what steps Turkey proposes to take for the protection of Greeks.

Mexican War Veteran Dead.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 3.—Daniel Earl, a veteran of the Mexican war, and for 35 years a justice of the peace, is dead at his home at Blakesburg. He is believed to have been the oldest white citizen of Iowa.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

St. Louis Councilman Swears He Was Offered $100,000 for His Vote on Traction Bill.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Revelations of an astounding character came thick and fast Thursday during the trial of Robert M. Snyder, banker and promoter, on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction bill. Councilman Frederick G. Outhoff testified that he and five other councilmen drew $5,000 annually in installments of $433 a month each to vote for certain street railway interests, and that he was offered a bribe of $100,000 for his vote, but that Snyder gave him only $5,000. He also testified that he had rejected $50,000 in cash left on his sofa. Outhoff testified further that John Soullin, a millionaire, gave him $25,000 to divide among his colleagues.

Killed in a Tunnel.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Five persons were killed and three injured in a head-end collision between two freight trains in a tunnel near Cornwallis, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Thursday. The train carried several cars of cattle, which were all killed or injured. Probably 20 cars were wrecked, and the tunnel is filled with debris. Fred Pearce, engineer of one train; William Miller, brakeman, and a tramp were killed. It is thought several others are in the tunnel, and two can be seen, but are beyond reach at the present time.

Confesses His Awful Crime.

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 4.—Joseph Beck, the blacksmith, has confessed that he murdered the little girl, Julia Wozeniak, and says he had no accomplice. The fact of the confession was withheld by the officials for fear citizens would attempt to lynch the prisoner.

Big Contract Awarded.

London, Oct. 4.—A contract to the value of $2,500,000 has been awarded to an American company for the equipment of two generating stations in the Clyde valley, intended to supply electrical power for industrial purposes over an area of 755 square miles.

The Panic Is Over.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Wall street panic is over, although Secretary Shaw's relief plan cannot be followed. The bank statement will show reserve against other than government deposits that is $10,000,000 higher than otherwise.

Big Land Deal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 2.—The Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquettte Railway company has sold to the Cleveland Cliffs company, for a consideration of $3,000,000, a million acres of timber and agricultural lands, located largely in Chippewa, Marquette and Luce counties, Mich.

Elects Officers.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—J. Hampton Moore, city treasurer of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected president of the National League of Republican clubs. C. W. Weeks, of Iowa, was elected secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Banks Are Prosperous.

A statement of the national banks in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, of their condition September 13, shows a large increase in their business compared with their statement for July, and compared with the report they made in September of last year the present volume of their loans and discounts, aggregating $10,202,000, is $3,000,000 greater than that of a year ago. In respect to individual deposits held by the Wisconsin banks the present amount of $45,811,000 is $1,000,000 in excess of their holdings in July, and more than $5,000,000 greater than they held in September of last year.

Killed His Father.

Gust Z. Seifeld, a farmer near Peshtigo, was shot by his son. Seifeld, it is said, was pounding his wife, and the boy shot his father to protect his mother. He then carried his mother to bed and drove to Peshtigo, giving himself up to the officers, and notifying Dr. Aubin, who immediately left for the farm. The victim of the shooting died before the doctor reached the house. Several farmers volunteered to go on the lad's bail. The sympathy of the community, it is said, is with him.

Crop Outlook.

The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin: General and copious rains latter part of week improved late pastures and benefited winter wheat and rye; corn in southwestern counties and along lake not injured by frost and now fully ripe, but little sound corn in other sections; potatoes mostly dug; fair crop of good quality; cranberry picking about completed; crop shortened considerably by frost; quality good.

Fainted in Court.

Mrs. Mary Horning, when convicted in Madison of a systematic course of robbery of several people for whom she had worked, fainted in court when sentenced to $50 fine and costs or two months in jail. She is a widow and was to have been married shortly, and her many thefts were with a view to setting up housekeeping.

First Tobacco Crop.

The first tobacco crop harvested in Trempealeau county is now in the sheds at Galesburg. The land put to this use this year was largely an experiment, but the result has been so satisfactory that a large acreage will be used for the crop next year. More sheds are being erected in the vicinity of Galesburg.

Coal Dock Gives Way.

The giving away of the Jones & Adams coal dock in Ashland allowed 9,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal to be spilt into the bay, and did a damage to the dock which it will take thousands of dollars to repair. About 2,000 tons of coal will be recovered. The approximate loss is computed at $15,000.

Will Have a Surplus.

Secretary John M. True, of the state board of agriculture, estimates that the board will have over $12,000 with which to prepare for the next state fair. This money should be devoted to improving the fair grounds and to securing special features for the next fair, the secretary declares.

Blown to Pieces.

Mr. Borderman, manager of the farm near Bruce of the Arpin Hardware and Lumber company, was blown to pieces by the explosion of some dynamite and caps which he had in a pail and was carrying with him to blast stumps.

The News Condensed.

Pears are numerous this fall near Black River Falls. Two boys returning home from school saw one in a corn field. James Nutter, living six miles east, has killed two and saw two others.

The new high school was dedicated at Plainfield. After a parade by the school children prominent educators delivered addresses.

At the Burnett county fair in Grantsburg more entries were made than at any time since the fair society was organized, 25 years ago.

Arthur R. Moeser, the 17-year-old son of S. A. Moeser, a prominent resident of Appleton, was arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, having duped about 25 young men of the city for various amounts, ranging from $15 to $50.

People in the north part of Racine are alarmed over a lizard epidemic. Hundreds of the reptiles have appeared in the public sewers and commenced crawling into the cellars of houses.

Prof. John C. Freeman, who for the past two years has been United States consul at Copenhagen and who has returned to his home in Madison, believes that Germany will ultimately absorb Denmark.

John Arnett returned to his home in Marshfield from St. Paul with a broken collarbone. A few hours later, by a strange coincidence, his father had his collarbone broken also by a fractious horse.

John McGuire dropped dead while at work in the lumber yards at Hayward. His family resides in Shell Lake.

Mrs. Cynthia Briggs Tarbell, aged 82 years, widow of the late Henry Tarbell, died at her home in Kenosha. She was one of the earliest pioneer women of the city.

Mrs. Delia Wainwright, widow of Alfred Wainwright, celebrated in Watertown the ninety-ninth anniversary of her birth.

Erick Iverson, living 12 miles south of Black River Falls, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse and died.

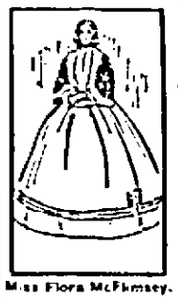
James O'Brien, of Brighton, is on his way to Ireland to claim an estate estimated at $4,000,000 which is said to have been left by his uncle.

James Babcock, of Racine, is looking for his wife, Helen, 20 years old, and also for $100 in cash and "Prof." Roy Lord, a hypnotist. He has asked the police to aid him in the search and he believes the three will be found together.

John Tesch, once a prominent clothing dealer in Chilton, committed suicide by jumping into the Manitowoc river. For some time he had been in poor health.

Topics of the Times That Interest New Yorkers and Others

The death of William Allen Butler will recall the hit made away back in '37 by his satirical poem published in Harper's Magazine, which detailed how "Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square," after having made "three separate trips to Paris" and bought everything in sight, had yet at the end of three months "nothing to wear."



Miss Flora McFlimsey.

It recalls, too, the famous group of lawyers who were Butler's contemporaries. He measured wits with Tilden, Charles O'Conor, S. L. M. Barlow, Daniel Dougherty, Joseph Choate, now minister to England; and Col. "Ed." James, who died only the other day, were many years his junior. He leaves no one in his own class except the solitary figure of James C. Carter, the little seen "leader of the bar" who is to most New Yorkers no more than a great name.

In the all-important branch of corporation law a new school of lawyers has sprung up. Dill, who has formed more trusts than any other man alive, is yet in middle age. Stetson, Mr. Morgan's personal lawyer, is a well-dressed man scarcely past middle age, looking more like a gentleman of leisure than the solemn, slender, black-coated lawyer of a former day. The leaders of even ten years ago were men of great eloquence and keen study, carrying along the traditions of Webster and Rufus Choate. The leaders of to-day are business men and managers who delegate study to their junior partners, take plenty of time to play golf, never appear in court, cultivate epigrams rather than long sentences, wear expensive clothing and pride themselves on their capacity for managing individuals rather than juries.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who with men like Judge Dillon, the Gould's family lawyer, stands upon ground midway between the old and the new schools, states frankly that court work is being delegated to specialists upon whom office practitioners rather look down; and that criminal practice especially is in a class by itself, a specialty into which no young lawyer careful of his reputation will venture.

The Nestor of Criminal Lawyers.

There died the other day a man who in his own person illustrated the change that has come over criminal practice since men like Abraham Lincoln—and in much later days ex-Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in the case of Emma Borden—thought it no dishonor to defend men accused of crime. The man was William F. Howe.

W. F. Howe in His Glory.

Mr. Howe was enormously fat and went clad like the lilies of the field for splendor. His jewelry was the most expensive, his valet accompanied him to court, assisting him from street car or carriage. After his fashion Mr. Howe was eloquent; he could command a ready tear—his own or a juror's. He was master of every trick to delay or defeat justice. Such was his reputation that after a time it grew to be a saying that for an accused man to employ him was equivalent to a confession of guilt. After a hard trial in which he had succeeded in "getting his man off," it was Howe's delight in a restaurant with his cronies to say of the client in ponderous Johnsonian tones: "Sir, he is as guilty as h—ll." There were no illusions in his case.

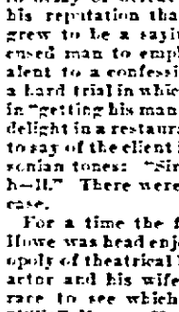
For a time the firm of which Mr. Howe was head enjoyed almost a monopoly of theatrical business. When an actor and his wife fell out it was a rare to see which could first retain "Billy" Howe. Naturally he and his partners were inveterate "first-nighters" at the theatres. On such occasions their display of jewelry was a feature of the occasion; though Howe himself was never more magnificent than when, his vast bulk clad in spotless white and wearing a white yachting cap he rolled into a courtroom of a summer's day, followed by his faithful valet.

Jewelry and expensive clothing were partly a personal taste with him, partly an advertisement. I am told by men intimately associated with the courts that the fees of Mr. Howe and his imitators were by no means as great as popularly supposed, and fell far below those of many quiet office lawyers of whom the public never heard. It was necessary to impress possible clients with a display of personal pomp and splendor.

But what a change from the type of lawyer represented by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Butler!

Stock Exchange Gambling.

A new "record" has just been made by the sale of a seat in the stock exchange for $81,000. For a year prices have ranged from $60,000 upward, and once before $80,000 was paid for a chance to do business in the beautiful new building which the members are erecting on Broad street.



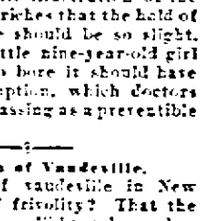
A Scrimmage.

A stock exchange seat is so expensive that even in the largest firms it is not the custom for more than one member to own one. For this purpose one of the junior partners, usually a man in the prime of life and of considerable physical strength, is nowadays commonly chosen. He is known as the "stock exchange member." Only in some of the older firms is it the custom for the head of the house to venture personally on the floor. The bubbling of effervescent youth accounts for the high jinks played on 'change when a new member joins or before closing for holidays. On such occasions several veteran football players will be mixed up in the scrimmage on the floor, and the few gouty old men of the former strenuous days walk wide of the tumult.

Incidentally, the sale of a seat for $81,000 gauges the extent of the gambling mania. All that the seat is good for—and of course there is no seat at all; only room to stand on at times and not much of that—is to enable the owner to buy and sell stocks on the recognized commission of one-eighth of one per cent. per share. The brokerage is always reckoned on par value; it amounts to twelve and a half cents for each share of $100 par value. It is easy to guess that a broker must plant to sell a good many shares of stock in order to get back his $81,000 and make a living with plenty of champagne and wild duck besides, and a steam yacht on the sound.

The Heritage of the Astors.

The death of Gwendoline Astor, daughter of the "English Astor," William Waldorf, leaves of the younger generation of that famous family but four members. In New York John Jacob Astor has the delicate son, Vincent, upon whose survival the family hopes are placed, and the baby daughter, born only a few weeks ago. In England the Astor who is known as "the man without a country," has a manly, well-liked son, the most vigorous physically of all the young Astors, and a daughter of marriageable age, Pauline. There have been at times grave doubts whether Vincent Astor would reach maturity, though at present his health is said to be improving; if he should not, the son of William Waldorf Astor would alone bear the name, unless the English fashion were followed by some son-in-law of assuming the name with the fortunes of the great house.



John Jacob Astor.

The Astors have never been a prolific race, and of their surviving members women have been in the majority. The original John Jacob had two sons, and each of these left only one surviving son. On the "distaff side" of the family, Mrs. Van Alen, of Newport; Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Haig, whose unfortunate experience as Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton is remembered, have been Astors.

The Vanderbilts are a prolific race, and their vast wealth is much subdivided. No Vanderbilt to-day has so much money as William Waldorf Astor does not know what to do with in England. None has prospect of such wealth as will be John Jacob Astor's when the death of his mother, the present leader of New York society, consolidates the money of the "American branch."

It is a pathetic illustration of the vanity of great riches that the hold of the Astor name should be so slight, and that the little nine-year-old girl in England who bore it should have died of consumption, which doctors nowadays are classing as a preventible disease.

The Reign of Vaudeville.

Is the reign of vaudeville in New York a sign of frivolity? That the lighter drama has the power to draw the ducats is once again proved in the opening of the season.

The Way to Success.

One single music hall—that of Weber & Fields—has attracted to itself enough stars and leading people to general a dozen traveling companies. You begin striking stars in the box office, for Charles Belmont Davis, the manager, is the former United States consul in Florence, and the brother of Richard Harding Davis, who, with his wealthy wife, usually attends the opening performances, and who has been known to bid up into the hundreds for a box on a gala night.

Upon the stage are Lillian Russell, a comic opera star who can sing; Fay Templeton, for years the head of her own company of burlesquers; Pete Dailey, and two stars of last season, Charles Bigelow and Willie Collier, whose "On the Quiet" was a considerable success. Then there are Weber and Fields themselves—and they are wise enough not to monopolize their own stage—and half a dozen lesser lights.

Of course, all these people are more or less wasted. Of course, each can have but a small share of the "lines" to which they have been accustomed. Of course, this is a frequent cause of "gags" between the actors. Thus, when on opening night, Mr. Collier happened to cough, Miss Russell turned to him with mock asperity, remarking: "If you must cough, Mr. Collier, please do it on your own lines." Miss Russell's own lines, using the words in another sense, are the marvel of the place. I saw her on the stage in 1876, singing in Audran's "Snake Charmer"—appropriately enough in the Bijou museum—and she is to-day almost as slender and girlish in appearance as then.

Such congresses of high-priced people are only possible in a music hall of moderate size by charging high prices for seats. I doubt if Sarah Bernhardt or Henry Irving could draw more money in a week than this little music hall averages throughout the season by a performance of rather tiresome silliness, which makes no demand upon the intellect of the hearers—and so succeeds!

OWEN LANGDON.

Wronged.

Lucille—But he has no imagination.

Hortense—He hasn't. That's where you wrong him. Why, he thinks there are fully a dozen girls in this town who have hearts that he broke all to pieces.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

A Republican Newspaper Published in the Interests of Rhinelander and Northern Wisconsin.

TAX DEED NOTICE.

NOTICE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Office of the County Clerk, Oneida County, Wisconsin:

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the following lots or tracts of land sold on May 15th, 1900, for the taxes due and unpaid for the year 1899, remain unredeemed in the office of the county clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin; that opposite the description of each tract or lot or part thereof, in the following list, is the name of the person, if any, to whom assessed, and the amount of taxes, interest and charges calculated to the last day of redemption, due on each:

Now, THEREFORE, Unless the taxes, interest and charges set opposite the tracts herein described shall be paid on or before the 15th day of May, 1902, the said tracts of lands shall be forfeited and will be conveyed to the purchaser in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided.

Dated, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, August 27th, 1902.

WM. W. CARR,
County Clerk.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Amt.
NW NW	3	36	4	$4.76
SW NW	3	36	4	4.76
SE NW	3	36	4	4.76
NE SW	3	36	4	4.76
NW SW	3	36	4	4.76
SW SW	3	36	4	4.76
NE NE	4	36	4	4.76
SW NE	4	36	4	4.76
SE NE	4	36	4	4.76
NE SW	4	36	4	3.89
NW SW	4	36	4	3.89
SW SW	4	36	4	3.89
NE SE	4	36	4	4.76
NW SE	4	36	4	4.76
SW SE	4	36	4	4.76
NW NW	5	36	4	4.76
NE SE	5	36	4	3.89
NW SE	5	36	4	3.89
SE SE	5	36	4	3.89
SE NE	6	36	4	3.89
NE SW	6	36	4	3.60
NW SW	6	36	4	4.76
SW SW	6	36	4	3.89
SE SW	6	36	4	4.76
NE SE	6	36	4	3.89
NW SE	6	36	4	3.89
SE SW	7	36	4	4.05
NW SE	7	36	4	4.76
SW SE	7	36	4	4.76
NW NE	9	36	4	3.60
NE SE	9	36	4	4.05
SW NE	10	36	4	4.43
SE NE	10	36	4	4.43
NW SW	10	36	4	4.43
NW SE	10	36	4	4.43
SW SE	10	36	4	4.43
SW NW	11	36	4	4.43
SE NW	11	36	4	3.49
NW SW	11	36	4	3.49
SW SW	11	36	4	5.11
NW NE	12	36	4	3.89
NE NW	12	36	4	5.63
SW NW	12	36	4	4.76
SW SW	15	36	4	21.92
NE NW	16	36	4	7.43
NW NW	16	36	4	7.43
SW NW	16	36	4	7.44

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Amt.
SW NE	2	35	10	5.43
SE NE	2	35	10	5.43
NE NW	2	35	10	5.43
NW NW	2	35	10	5.43
SW NW	2	35	10	5.43
SE NW	2	35	10	5.43
NE SW	2	35	10	5.43
Lot 3	8	35	10	5.43
Lot 4	8	35	10	5.43
SW NE	9	36	10	9.20
NW NW	9	35	10	5.43
Lot 5	9	35	10	5.43
NE NE	10	35	10	5.43
SE NE	10	35	10	5.43
NW NW	10	35	10	4.85
SW SE	10	35	10	17.23
NW NW	13	35	10	19.31
NE NE	14	35	10	21.06
NW NE	14	35	10	21.06
SW NE	15	35	10	5.43
NW SW	16	35	10	5.43
SE SW	16	35	10	5.43
Lot 1	17	35	10	4.07
Lot 2	17	35	10	5.43
SE SW	19	35	10	5.43
SE SW	20	35	10	5.43
SW SE	20	35	10	5.43
SE NE	21	35	10	5.22
SW SW	21	35	10	5.43
NW SW	21	35	10	11.68
SW SW	22	35	10	5.43
SE SW	22	35	10	10.88
NW NW	23	35	10	17.69
SE NW	23	35	10	61.98
SE NE	31	35	10	5.43
NE NW	31	36	10	8.14
SW NE	32	35	10	5.43
SE NE	33	35	10	5.43
SE NE	34	35	10	5.43
NE SE	35	35	10	5.43
NW SE	35	35	10	10.88
SE SE	35	35	10	9.22
SW NW	36	35	10	23.61
SE NW	36	35	10	23.61
NW SW	36	35	10	5.43
NW NW	36	35	10	11.70
Lot 2	1	36	10	[illegible]
NE SE	2	36	10	[illegible]
SW SE	3	36	10	61.23
SW NE	3	36	10	5.43
NE SW	3	36	10	24.31
NW SE	3	36	10	5.43
SW SE	3	36	10	5.43
SE NE	6	36	10	[illegible]
NW NE	7	36	10	[illegible]
NW NW	11	36	10	5.43
NE SE	12	36	10	8.14
NW SW	14	36	10	9.51
SW NE	15	36	10	5.43
SE SW	15	36	10	5.43
NE SE	15	36	10	5.43
SW SE	15	36	10	5.43
Und ½ e frl ½ nw taxes of 1898..	5	38	10	3.05
Und ½ w frl ½ nw taxes of 1898..	5	38	10	2.00
Und ½ NE SW taxes of 1898..	5	38	10	4.61
Und ½ SE SW taxes of 1898..	5	38	10	2.28
SW NW	9	38	10	19.27
Lot 2	15	38	10	13.27
NW SE	15	38	10	6.76
SW SE	16	38	10	5.73
SW SE	17	38	10	10.27
SE SE	18	38	10	7.21
NW NE	19	38	10	7.21
E½ NW SW	21	38	10	2.60
SW SE or Lot 1	22	38	10	[illegible]
NW NE	12	36	11	8.60
NW SW	12	36	11	8.60
SW SW	12	36	11	8.60
SE SW	12	36	11	8.60
NE NW	18	36	11	8.60
NW NW	18	36	11	12.27
N ½ of Lot 1	19	36	11	2.56
SW NW	21	36	11	8.60
NE NE	34	37	11	6.17
SW NE	34	37	11	6.17
SE NE	34	37	11	6.17
Lot 1	34	37	11	1.20
NE SE	34	37	11	6.17
SW NE	35	37	11	2.91
SE NE	35	37	11	2.91
SE SE	35	37	11	2.91
SW NW	35	37	11	4.46
NE SW	35	37	11	2.41
NW SW	35	37	11	2.91

[Continued on Last Page.]

Cows for Sale.

Three good new milch cows for sale at reasonable prices. B. N. MORAN.

Stops the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred fifty-four dollars and three cents claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon a certain real estate mortgage, made and executed by Christ. Phillips, mortgagor, to Elias Nelson, mortgagee, on the 11th day of April 1899, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of April, 1899, at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in Volume 2 of mortgages on page 59, and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale in said mortgage having become operative by reason of the default aforesaid;

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands and premises therein described as follows, viz: the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. thirty (30), in T. thirty-six (36) N. R. nine (9) east, will be sold by the Sheriff of Oneida County, or his Under Sheriff, on the eighth day of November, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid with the solicitor's fees therein provided, and costs of sale.

Dated September 25, 1902.

ELIAS NELSON,
Mortgagee.

71-25-n6

NOTICE.

$500.00 will be paid for any case that Dr. Keith's liquor, tobacco and cigarette remedies in liquid form will not cure, either with or without the patients' knowledge. 50 cents and $1.00. Tablet form also. Guaranteed by all druggists. Sold by Walding, Kinnan & Co., wholesalers, or

DR. H. C. KEITH,
821 Monroe St. TOLEDO, OHIO

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THEATRICAL WORLD AND THE **WORLD OF SPORTS.**

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No Hair?

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The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., Aug. 5, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, George St. Louis of Eagle River, county of Vilas, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 199, for the purchase of the NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 25 and Lot 1 of Section No. 26 in Township No. 39 N., Range No. 10 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1902.

He names as witnesses: J. P. Hobart, N. A. Colman, C. Engelsen, A. St. Louis, all, of Eagle River, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of October, 1902.

JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

10w-a7-o9

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., August 12, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Herman Fetthe of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 202, for the purchase of the NW¼ NW¼ of Section No. 24 in Township No. 37, Range No. 8 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 31st day of October, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Prescott Calkins, Carl Krueger, Frank Dawson, Otto Kranz, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 31st day of October, 1902.

10w-a14-o16

JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
September 29, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on November 11, 1902, viz: Franz Wildner of Jennings, Wis., who made H. E. No. 8069 for the NW¼ SE¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 35 N., R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward Mann of Jennings, Wis.; Casimir J. Boczkiewicz, of Jennings, Wis.; Herman Wolfgramm, of Pelican Lake, Wis.; Ben J. Felkes, of Pelican Lake, Wis.

61-o25-n20-p

JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
October 2, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 14, 1902, viz: Herman Fetthe of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 8295 and No. 9988 for the SW¼ SW¼ and Lots 4 and 5, Sec. 14 and SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 15, T. 37 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Wabker, Charley Hanson, Frank Dawson, and R. M. Douglass, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

61-o9-n13-p

JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
September 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 6, 1902, viz: Mike S. Stroud, who made H. E. No. 10224, for the E½ NW¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 38 N., R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Beach, James Place, Fredrick John, Albert Beach, all of Three Lakes, Wis.

61-o2-n20

JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

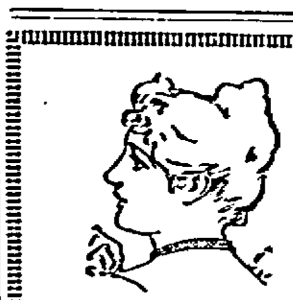
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.



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is the fairest flower in the garden of humanity. Every woman may be lovely after her own style, with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, and with every line of beauty fully developed.

Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, will bring out her beauty, fill in the hollows, cover up the bones and angles, round out the curves, and develop all her lines of beauty. It is a flesh and tissue builder that will make any woman plump and round and rosy, as she was meant to be. Try it yourself and your mirror will show you a pleasant surprise.

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Attorney at Law.
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MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

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of Rhinelander
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
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The Racket STORE

ALWAYS NOISY WITH BARGAINS

We have just received a fine line of Sea Shells that are selling at 15 cents each. We have the best line of Dolls and Doll heads in the city. Come in and see.

Also look at that 100-piece set of English Decorated Ware. It's in our show window. Price only $10. We have a large stock of Dishes, Glassware, Tinware and Notions and at prices that cannot be beat.

THE RACKET.

Reeve's Old Stand. Opposite Post Office

LAW,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS,
INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE.

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Rhinelander, Wis.

—Dealer in—

WAUPUN NURSERY STOCK

From the J. S. Hewett Nursery.

25—ASSORTED APPLE TREES—25

Any variety from the Crab, up 5 to 6 feet high, warranted to grow with proper care, for $5

Ornamental, live strawberry plants, $1 per 100. Currant and Gooseberry plants $1 per dozen, each.

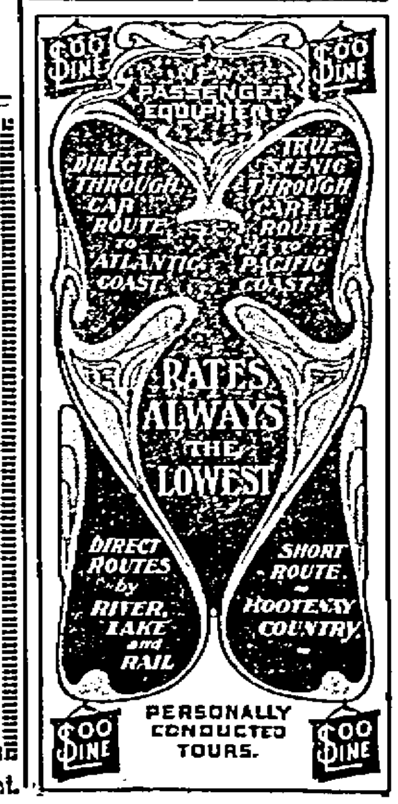
Fine new variety SIBERIAN SEED OATS best in the market.

"EARLY SUNRISE" SEED POTATOES

These are the prize winners.
It will pay you to buy them. Reasonable prices

The articles above mentioned are a few of our leaders, but we handle everything in my goods at CORRESPONDING PRICES

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AND GET 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT FROM CATALOGUE PRICES.



Bits of Local Gossip

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

Register, ladies, if you want to vote!

J. C. Mack of Antigo was here over Sunday.

Henry Stiles was over from Woodboro yesterday.

Thos. Solar of Antigo was in town the first of the week.

James A. Smith of Glen Flora was here on business yesterday.

Mrs. McLaughlin was up from Pelican Lake Sunday for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Steve Kiehefski returned Monday from a three weeks' visit near Hatley.

Pete Hanson returned from Wausau Wednesday, where he spent several weeks.

Rev. Knudson was called to Elcho the first of the week to officiate at a funeral service.

FOR SALE.—Good second-hand cook stove, with reservoir attachment. Apply at this office.

Mrs. John Bauer of Marshfield is visiting her sister, Miss Stimson, in this city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Reed spent several days of last week visiting relatives at Tomahawk.

Miss Della White, who is teaching at Somo, came home Friday night and returned Saturday.

Miss Ada McRae returned from Ironwood last Thursday, where she had been visiting relatives.

Miss Anna McElrone of the Vindicator force spent Sunday at Lac du Flambeau visiting her sister.

George B. Thomas, Minocqua's popular cigar manufacturer, was in the city for a few hours yesterday.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 282
MACK MALAUGHLIN.

Miss Mate Richards returned to Manitowish Monday, after enjoying an extended visit at her home here.

The topics at the M. E. church Sunday will be as follows: Morning service, "Wells of Joy;" evening, "Hell."

Julius Follstad and wife left for Elcho Tuesday to attend the funeral of Anton Carlson which occurred that day.

Sol. Cohen returned to the city this morning, after spending three weeks with relatives and friends in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hanson and son were visitors at Lac du Flambeau over Sunday. They returned Monday.

Herbert Chatterton, who has been attending the Williams' Business College at Oshkosh for the past year, returned home today.

Evan Toft, wife and children left yesterday for Woodboro, where they will visit with the family of Chris. Bakke for a few days.

W. F. Swain returned to his home in Milwaukee today, after a week's visit in this city, the guest of his daughter, Miss Mary.

Gust. Johnson left Monday morning for Prentice and other Price county points, where he will spend several days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Zilkowski of Crandon visited at the home of Wm. Harrigan in this city the first of the week. Mrs. Zilkowski was formerly Miss Nell Harrigan of this city.

Mrs. R. Guptill of Chicago arrived in the city yesterday for a visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. Clara Chafee and Mrs. N. T. Baldwin.

The Arion orchestra of Oshkosh furnishes the music for a dancing party to be given at the Armory this evening by the Episcopal ladies.

A. Conro, Jr., was able to be around again Monday, after a week's confinement in the house suffering with injuries received playing foot ball.

A. W. Wismer recently received the nomination of sheriff on the Republican ticket at Florence. He held the office in this county two years ago.

Miss Hardwick, stenographer for Wixson & Bronson Lumber Co., returned from Ausable, Mich., this morning, after a three weeks' vacation.

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interests in Oneida and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Henry Stevens and Mrs. Danfield went down to Antigo this morning to attend a ball to be given by the Maccabee lodge at that place this evening.

. John Greenwood expects his wife and children to arrive in the city the last of this week from an all summer's visit in England. They sailed from Liverpool last Thursday.

It stands alone, it towers above. There's no other, it's nature's wonder, a warming poultice to the heart of mankind. Such is Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. J. J. Reardon.

Mrs. Frank LeGage returned from Rapid River, Mich., Saturday, where she had been visiting her parents. She was accompanied by her sister, Louise, who expects to spend a few weeks in this city.

The many friends of Louis Mase and Mabel Burns will be pleased to hear of their marriage, which occurred at the M. E. parsonage Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, Rev. Wiltsee officiating. They will depart for their new home at Three Lakes followed by the best wishes of hosts of our people.

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

C. W. Tosch of Antigo was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Edna Sargent was in from Tripps Saturday.

Ira M. Cass transacted business at Woodboro Saturday.

W. S. Wright of Lac du Flambeau was in the city Sunday.

Sunday was one of the most delightful days of the season.

Ed. Gratton was over from Three Lakes on business Saturday.

L. H. Wheeler was down from Hazelhurst the last of the week.

A. J. Bolger was here from Minocqua the latter part of last week.

Dave Jenkinson of Minocqua was in town on business last Friday.

Byron Shank visited with friends here the latter part of last week.

J. H. Peelson of Merrill was in town for a few hours Saturday morning.

Miss Jennie Kimball of Eagle River is here this week for a visit with friends.

Masters Ray Slossen and Levi Barnes were visitors at Monico last Sunday.

Miss Ella Edwards enters the North-Western Academy at Ashland this week.

James Robertson left Monday for Monico, where he has a job of painting to do.

Frank Strope and Henry Braeger spent Sunday up the Wisconsin river on a fishing trip.

Miss Lilla Vetting was down from Hazelhurst Saturday to visit relatives and friends.

Joe Bashan left Sunday morning for Minneapolis, where he will work during the winter.

Miss Eunice Fendon of Weyauwega arrived in the city Saturday for a visit with relatives.

John E. Anderson of North Crandon was a business caller in Rhinelander over Sunday.

Miss Laura Horn, who teaches in the Walker district, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Jas. Wilson and family are now comfortably located in the Beers' residence in the Fifth ward.

Will Garland, who is teaching at Deerbrook, was in the city visiting his parents over Sunday.

R. E. Brown and John Parker, both of Tomahawk, called in the city the latter part of last week.

Fred. Barnes resumed his duties on the road Monday morning, after spending the week in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilcox moved into the Chatterton cottage on Stevens street the first of the week.

Mrs. Chas. Chafee returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit with friends at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Miss Edna Wilson left Monday morning for Harshaw, where she has been engaged to teach school.

Miss Rena Converse, who teaches in the Polish district near Robbins, visited her parents here Saturday.

Miss Elsie Fleming left last Saturday morning for Escanaba, Mich., where she will visit with relatives.

Mrs. A. Dalgie and Mrs. F. Atchinson, wife of the night operator at Monico, were here shopping Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Teal returned to her home in Weyauwega Saturday, after a four weeks' visit here with her son, J. C. Teal.

Mark Raymond went over to Crandon and other nearby towns Monday to attend to his duties as agent for St. Mary's hospital.

Miss Bucknan was a visitor at points up the North-Western line on Friday of last week with a full line of late fall millinery goods.

Miss Sadie Hamilton, who teaches at Lac du Flambeau, came down Friday night to visit her mother. She returned Monday morning.

Mr. Salzman, the proprietor of a popular summer resort near Tomahawk Lake, was in town for a few hours on Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Timmel are rejoicing over a ten pound boy, which arrived at their home Friday night. John wears a broad smile now.

John M. Eby, who is residing on a homestead in the vicinity of Three Lakes, came down last Friday for a visit with his many former acquaintances.

Axel. Lindegren was at Lac du Flambeau last Saturday. While there he purchased a birch bark canoe from the Indians, which he will ship to his home in Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kincaid departed over the "Soo" line for a trip east last Monday morning. They will visit some time at Boston and their old home up in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Campon of Jennings arrived here Saturday with the body of their nine months old boy, who died Friday of scarlet fever. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

Makes women graceful and willowy. Keeps one from becoming heavy and clumsy. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does.
J. J. Reardon.

Chris. Eby, who was at one time a resident of Rhinelander, was in town Monday, a guest at the Fuller House. He was at one time treasurer of Oneida county. He makes his home at Milwaukee.

T. Slocum, representing the firm of Darling & Co., the Chicago hide and tallow dealers, was here this week and made the purchase of a large number of hides from our local meat dealers.

John Burns of Antigo was in the city last week.

Henry Stiles was over from Woodboro the first of the week.

Ray Wilson is working nights at the Lawlis' bowling alleys.

Ernest Meiklejohn made a business trip to State Line Tuesday.

Jack Harrigan was down from Manitowish the first of the week.

Mrs. Anna Conway and daughter, Miss Imogene, left last Thursday for Cavour, where they expect to spend several weeks.

Bert Prior, night operator at the "Soo" depot, was on the sick list the first of the week.

Dan Morarity was over from Eagle River this week. He has just returned from the west.

Henry Miner, Pelican Lake's well known business man, was a visitor in Rhinelander Monday.

Miss Belle Easton left Tuesday morning for Portland, Ore., where she will reside in the future.

J. C. McDonald and wife of Hazelhurst were here last Friday. He is chief cook for the Yawkey concern.

Alex. Krembs left Tuesday morning for his home in Stevens Point, where he had been called on business.

Mrs. W. H. Trumbull entertained a number of her lady friends at a five o'clock tea last Saturday afternoon.

A nine pound baby boy recently made his appearance at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Hollier at Atlanta, Ga.

A fine bunch of Indian ponies were brought to the city Tuesday from Tripps and found buyers in this city.

J. Paulk, father of Chas. Paulk, returns the last of this week to his home in Chicago, after spending three months here with his son and family.

Another one of the dancing parties under the auspices of the "Jolly Twelve" will be given at the New Grand opera house next Monday evening.

Louis Gaerling returned to his home in Wausau Tuesday morning, after spending several weeks in Rhinelander, the guest of his brother, Joe, in the Sixth ward.

Jay Forsyth, who has spent some time in the south working at Rochelle, La., returned to the city this week. Jay is not favorably impressed with that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis returned to their home in Portage last Friday, after several days' visit at the homes of their son and daughter, B. R. Lewis and Mrs. Fred. Moore.

Wm. Lawlis and Jas. McElrone returned to the city last Thursday from Shawano, where they finished the Northern Wisconsin fair circuit with "Emma Mack" the little trotter.

Miss Leona Hodgdon entertained a number of her friends at her house Saturday afternoon, it being her birthday. Refreshments were served. All report a most enjoyable time.

She's a radiant, witching, wondrous gem that beautiful, blushing wife of mine. She is an angel on earth, so you can be, only take Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.

Olro M. Stevens and Clarence Leib hunted for partridge in the vicinity of Woodboro last Saturday. The boys met with good luck and succeeded in bagging eleven of the birds.

Miss Ruth Shepard, who has spent the most part of the summer here, a guest at the home of Ed. Shepard on the north side, departed last Tuesday morning for her home in Waukesha.

Ed. Schellenger entertained a number of young people at his home on the north side last Thursday evening. The time was most pleasantly spent in games. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Everett and a party of tourists from the Everett resort located near Eagle River made a trip to this city by boat down the Wisconsin river. They left Eagle River Thursday.

Assistant Superintendent Crosby and Roadmaster Hansen of the North-Western line were visitors in the city on official business Saturday. Both gentlemen make their headquarters at Ashland.

Wm. Harrigan, who is heavily interested in the lumber business in the south, is in the city this week recuperating among his friends. Mr. Harrigan talks of moving his family to the south in the near future.

Martin Griffin of Stevens Point, a well known woodsman, was in the city for a few hours yesterday hiring men for woods work. Mr. Griffin has charge of Meiklejohn & Hatten's logging interests near Hurley. He had not paid Rhinelander a visit for several years.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Richard Lillie, formerly fireman on the North-Western switch engine here, was a city visitor last Thursday and Friday. "Dick" is still on the road and is firing on a freight run between Antigo and Fond du Lac.

News was received here this week of the marriage at South Bend, Ind., of J. V. Lindsay, a former employee of Brown Bros. We are unable to give the bride's name. The young couple will make their home in Chicago, Ill.

Benj. Blumenburg, who has been engaged in the manufacture of cigars here since the forepart of last July, has closed his shop and leaves this week for Michigan, where he will embark into a like enterprise in company with his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge and little daughter have returned to their home in Milwaukee, after spending several days in this vicinity hunting and fishing. During their visit in Rhinelander they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reardon.

"Ted" Yapp departed over the "Soo" line Tuesday morning for Tacoma, Wash. From there he goes to Elk, where he expects to remain permanently. He has been offered a good position with a well known lumber firm doing business in that section.

Mrs. E. H. Keith and two children left Wednesday morning over the "Soo" for California, where they will remain during the winter. Mrs. Keith's health of late has not been of the best and it is hoped that the change of climate and surroundings will prove beneficial to her.

Mrs. Lombard and little grandson Zane Strope, who have spent the past three weeks in Rhinelander, guests at the Strope home on Anderson street, departed for the former's home in Manawa, Waupaca county, Saturday morning. Master Zane is the son of our townsman, Frank Strope.

A pen picture of a young lady in a sitting posture on the style of the celebrated Gibson girl picture can be viewed in the display window of J. J. Reardon's drug store. The sketch is the work of Miss Cora Holliday and advertises the ball to be given at the Armory this evening by the Episcopal ladies.

George Feazel has disposed of his barber shop under the Merchant State Bank building to Gill Forsyth, who has already assumed the management of the same. Mr. Feazel will take charge of the Oneida House hotel property just as soon as the present landlord, Gust. Horn, has moved to his new quarters.

Curley Phelps was a guest of his sister in this city last Saturday and Sunday. He returned to Tomahawk to take his position in Bradley's mill. Curley has been at Minneapolis for two or three weeks and returns with his system and appetite regulated and says he is through forever with the stuff which cheers but ruins.

Chas. Nichols and two little sons departed last Monday night for Pueblo, Col., where he had been called by a telegram stating the serious condition of his wife. Mrs. Nichols went to Pueblo upon a physician's advice several weeks ago, it being thought that the change of climate and high mountain air would prove beneficial to her. The lady's many friends here are grieved by the sad news.

Mr. Paul Bigelow and Miss Helen Tutslaff, two well known young people of the north side were married Tuesday morning at St. Mary's Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Schmitz officiating. A small number of relatives and friends were present at the ceremony. In the evening a dancing party was held at Solberg's hall in celebration of the happy event. The young couple will make Rhinelander their home.

Mrs. S. H. Alban entertained a number of lady and gentleman friends at a six o'clock dinner last Friday evening in honor of Mrs. E. H. Keith, who has left, with her two children, for California to spend the winter. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Horr, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Moore, Rev. and Mrs. Wiltse, Mr. and Mrs. M. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Mrs. B. Swartout and Mrs. E. H. Keith.

Notice of Drawing Jury.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 22nd day of October, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at my office in the court house in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wis., I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of thirty-six (36) persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next general term of the circuit court for Oneida county, commencing on the second Monday in November, 1902, being the 10th day of the month.

Dated October 8th, 1902.

21-09-16 E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk Circuit Court, Oneida County, Wis.

Notice of General Election

State of Wisconsin, Oneida county—ss.

Notice is hereby given that a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday being the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A governor in place of Robert M. LaFollette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A lieutenant governor in place of Jesse Stone, deceased, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A secretary of state in place of William H. Froehlich, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A state treasurer in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

An attorney general in place of Emmet R. Hicks, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A state superintendent in place of Lorenzo D. Harvey, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A railroad commissioner in place of Graham L. Rice, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A commissioner of insurance in place of Emil Giljohann, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A representative in congress for the Tenth congressional district, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawno, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A member of assembly for the assembly district consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas and Oneida.

A county clerk in place of William W. Carr, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A county treasurer in place of Romanzo R. Douglass, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A sheriff in place of Sylvanus Kelley whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A coroner in place of Charles Decanter, whose term of office expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A clerk of circuit court in place of Eliga C. Sturdevant whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A district attorney in place of Samuel T. Walker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A register of deeds in place of Joseph L. McLaughlin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A county surveyor in place of David H. Vaughn, whose term of office will expire the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A superintendent of schools in place of Myra Germond, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

In accordance with section 1 of article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, the following joint resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1901 are made a part of the foregoing notice, to-wit:

[No. 23 A.]
Joint Resolution No. 8.

For the submission of an amendment to section 4 of article VII of the constitution relating to the justices of the supreme court.

Resolved, by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 4 of article VII of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectfully as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex-officio, the chief justice.

[No. 14 A.]
Joint Resolution No. 11.

Proposing an amendment to section 3 of article II of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, as amended by a vote of the people at the general election, November 3, 1874, relating to the indebtedness of municipal corporations.

Resolved, by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 3 of article II of the constitution of Wisconsin be amended by inserting after the word "years" in the last line of said section as printed in the statutes of 1898, the following words: "or, if a city containing a population of more than twenty-five thousand according to the last state or federal census taken before such debt is contracted, within fifty years," so that when amended said section 3 of article II, shall read as follows: Section 3. It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for city and county taxes previous to incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years, or, if a city containing a population of more than twenty-five thousand according to the last state or federal census taken before such debt is contracted, within fifty years, from the time of contracting the same.

[No. 28 S.]
Joint Resolution No. 12.

Providing for an amendment of section 23, article IV of the constitution and for separate county government in certain counties.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 23, of article IV, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Provided that in counties which contain an incorporated city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the legislature may establish a separate system of county government" so that when so amended said section will read as follows: "Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; provided, that in counties which contain an incorporated city of more than one hundred thousands inhabitants, the legislature may establish a separate system of county government."

Notice is further given that at said general election the following propositions are to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of chapters 73, 238 and 437 of the laws of 1901, which said chapters read as follows:

No. 1 S.] [Published March 26 1901

Chapter 73.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to article IX of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin for the year 1899, a joint resolution was passed proposing an amendment to article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, and approved April twentieth, 1899, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby amended, by substituting for sections four and five thereof, a new section to be known as section four and reading as follows: Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law."

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendments at the next general election in November, 1902.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 25, 1901.

No. 26, S.] [Published May 4, 1901.

Chapter 238.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin relating to education.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of Wisconsin for the year 1899, an amendment to the constitution of the state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

Resolved by the senate the assembly concurring, that section 1 of article X of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

And, Whereas, the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin was duly agreed to by the legislature of this state, chosen at the general election in November, 1900, by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof; therefore,

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendment at the next general election in November, 1902.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 2, 1901.

No. 658, A.] [Published May 22, 1901

Chapter 437.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to article XIII of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin to prohibit the pass system.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature of this state in the year 1899 an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which amendment was in the following language:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring that article XIII of the constitution be amended by adding a new section, to be numbered and to read as follows: Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all, or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. No political committee, and no member and employee thereof, no candidate for, and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and be punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant. No person shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence. The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provision of this amendment.

Whereas, The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state was duly ratified, and agreed to by the legislature thereof at the biennial session in 1901, by a majority of all the members elected to each house; therefore;

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of this state shall be submitted to the people at a general election to be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1902, and if the people shall approve and ratify the said amendment by a majority of the electors voting thereon, said amendment shall become a part of the constitution of the state.

Section 2. The form of the ballot to be cast on the question of adopting or rejecting said amendment shall be "for the amendment to prohibit the pass system." Opposite said words shall be two squares over one of which shall be printed the word "yes" and over one the word "no." The voter may mark his ballot in the space under whichever of said words indicates his intention. The marks made shall be such as the law now provides for. Said form of ballot shall be printed upon the ballot to be voted at such election after the names of the candidates and separated therefrom by an appropriate line or rule. The votes cast on the adoption of said amendment shall be canvassed and returned in the same time and manner as other votes cast at such election, and the result shall be determined and published in the manner provided by law.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 15th, 1901.

Given under my hand and official seal at the court house in the city of Rhinelander, this 6th day of August A. D. 1902.

W. W. CARR,
County Clerk.

CRUSOE'S Dep't Store

Formal Fall Opening

AND SALE.

Friday and Saturday
Oct. 10th and 11th.

Special Exhibit and Sale of
Furs Saturday.

NICK RINSBECK

Shoemaker

and Repairer.

Work promptly turned out and satisfactorily done.

Mason Street, Near Viaduct
Rhinelander, Wis.

GO TO HORR'S

If you want the best, the largest and most complete line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

in the city.

Everything Up-to-date.

Sole agents for the Celebrated

COLBY CHEESE, NEW LONDON BUTTER, CERESOTA FLOUR, C & S TEAS & COFFEES.

FALL AND WINTER

Millinery Opening

—at the store of—

MRS. J. G. DUNN,

Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

A full and complete line of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats will be displayed

Friday and Saturday Oct. 10 & 11

The ladies of Rhinelander and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine the styles.

HOTEL AMES

OPEN ALL NIGHT. HALF BLOCK FROM N.-W. DEPOT.

GEO. AMES, Prop.

Newly Furnished. First-class Accommodations. Special Rates to Show Troupes. Sample room in connection.

Rates, $1.00 per Day.

THE STORY TELLER

NIGHT ON THE GREAT DEEP.

I gaze upon the darkened sky,
Begemmed with many a silver star;
I hear the waves beat drearily
Against the moonlit harbor-bar.
No maiden's song from castelled steep;
Night broods, a spirit o'er the deep.

I left the city by the shore,
Yet see its distant blaze of light!
O, angel Death, yet brooding o'er
Some happy home art thou to-night?
I hear no measured tramp of crowds—
Naught but the winds in rattling shrouds.

Ye waves, that leap from Ocean's breast,
Like giddy youth, thy strength and grace—
And thou, fair moon, the proud Night's guest—
Alcrest—Nay, with thy smiling face!
The thorn recedes; the hours pass by;
At sea from friends, yet God is nigh!

Why stake we on this life our all?
The grave is waiting, dark and deep—
If ye have God and joy ye've all
There is of life! Those riches keep!
O, trust ye to the Pilot's hand,
Ere ye may reach the fair Home-land!
—Arthur E. Smith, in Christian Work.

The Haunted Schoolhouse

By LOU LESSERT.

THE tranquility of the sleepy little town of Minton was much disturbed. For two weeks the air had been thick with hair-raising stories concerning a dilapidated log schoolhouse that stood about two miles from town. Strange lights had been seen moving about the ruins and flitting among the branches of an immense forked oak standing just across the road. A belated traveler, passing the schoolhouse after nightfall, had been frightened by a white object that rose from the foot of the forked oak, uttered unearthly groans, and then apparently sank into the earth. In short, it was the general opinion that the old building was haunted. Even the boldest would not pass it after dark unless compelled to travel that road.

About five miles from Minton lived an eccentric farmer named Zachariah Hinser. He was a very superstitious man and was, as his neighbors phrased it, "saving to stinginess." In his youth he had married Angelina Bradley, the pretty daughter of Schoolmaster James Bradley, who, for many years, taught school in the log schoolhouse on the road to Minton. Death had claimed Angelina, and for two years her oldest daughter, Charity, had managed the household affairs.

Nineteen-year-old Charity, who had inherited her mother's good looks and gentleness, did not lack admirers; but Zachariah told her most devoted suitor, George Burton, that Charity should not get married before reaching the age of 22. George did not like the idea of waiting three years for his bride. He thought that his salary as rural mail carrier would provide for Charity as well as her father did; and he mentally accused Zachariah of caring more to save the expense of a housekeeper than to promote the happiness of his eldest daughter.

One evening, when George was calling at Hinser's, several neighbors "droppedin" to have a neighborly chat. The conversation soon turned to the sensation of the hour and one ghost story after another was told.

Charity was surprised to notice that George, who usually made light of ghost stories, was listening intently to all stories told. He talked but little, and when not listening to the conversation idly turned the leaves of an old album containing pictures of dead and gone ancestors of the Hinser family.

Young Jim Hinser, whose face was unusually grave, seemed fascinated by the gruesome tales. When Farmer Dunton began to speak about the strange sounds he heard in the vicinity of the old schoolhouse, the boy stuttered, choked upon a bite of apple, and left the room.

"Poor Jim," thought Charley, "how they have frightened him! Such stories should not be told before children."

On the following day Zachariah took a load of wheat to the Minton mill. Owing to broken mill machinery he was unable to start home until late in the afternoon. By the time he neared the schoolhouse it was almost dark, and he did not relish the idea of passing it. He wished he had not listened to the stories told the night before. Being in an uneasy state of mind, he was horrified to observe the figure of Master Bradley seated on a high stool just outside the door, his elbows on his knees, and his chin resting in the palms of his hands. He was dressed in a well worn suit of rusty black. A fur cap was on his head.

How well Zachariah remembered that swallow-tailed coat and fur cap! The frightened man could neither speak nor move. The horses plodded on until opposite the forked oak, when the figure rose to its feet, and, carrying the stool, advanced into the road in front of the horses; and, raising its hand, pointed an accusing finger at Zachariah, who could only gaze, spellbound, at the white face, and the sunken eyes which seemed to glow like fire.

The horses stopped when the apparition stepped in front of them.

Then in hollow tones came these words: "Zachariah Hinser, beware my anger! You drove my daughter to the grave by your everlasting money-getting. She died not of disease, but of overwork; she was starved for human companionship and the society of good books, both of which you denied her. And now you are pursuing the same course with your own daughter—denying her a home of her own where she might be happy. Again I say, beware!"

Without another word, the specter, still carrying the stool, walked back of the schoolhouse and disappeared. Groans were now heard issuing apparently from the foot of the forked oak. Power of motion returned to Zachariah and he started his horses on a run for home.

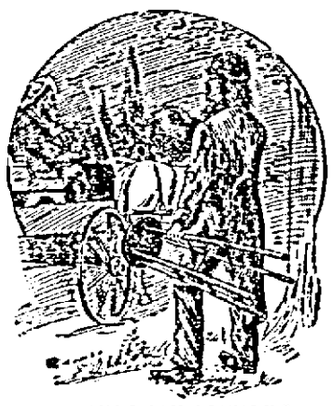
The next morning he surprised Charity by telling her that she might get married, as he knew of a good housekeeper that he could get. Knowing her father too well to ask why this sudden change of mind, Charity simply said: "Thank you, father," and lost no time in communicating the welcome intelligence to George when he made his daily round with the mail.

Zachariah's nerves were so shaken that he did not care to pass the ruins soon again. So he sent Jim after the remainder of the mill-feed cautioning him to be home before dark. George Burton, in his mail-wagon, was jogging along, whistling joyously and thinking of the little home he and Charity would soon occupy when—what caused him to stop whistling so suddenly? Why did he crack the whip over his horse's back as a bend in the road brought the log schoolhouse into view? Was it a ghost? No, only the sight of curly-headed Jim Hinser coming out of the ruins and climbing the forked oak.

By the time George reached the building Jim was depositing packages of various sizes in his wagon. For some reason, as George stepped near Jim, both burst out laughing.

"Here, Jim, shake hands," said George, and tell me what in the world you had hidden in the hollow oak."

"Chestnuts," answered Jim, whose face was still wreathed with smiles. "You see, I want to study hard at school this year, so's I can pass the Boxwell examination and go to Minton high school next year. Father won't buy me the books I need. He says a spelling book, reader, arithmetic and copybook are enough for any boy. So



"AGAIN I SAY, BEWARE!"

I gathered chestnuts, and about every other night for two weeks I've been here to hide 'em, so's father wouldn't know I had 'em. Now I'm going to sell 'em. This bushel of chestnuts will buy $3.20 worth of books. I'll keep my new books at school and father will never know I have them, for he never visits school."

"Where did you get your light?" queried George.

"I kept it under a pile of leaves in the schoolhouse. No one ever bothered it, I guess," grinned Jim. "You've been asking questions long enough. It's my turn, now, George. Where did you get your swallow-tailed coat and wig and stool? And how did you make your eyes so shiny and your voice so queer?"

"Well, Jim, I'll tell you. I saw your Grandfather Bradley's picture in the album, and the idea came to me that if I'd put on an old swallow-tailed coat of my grandfather's, and that long-haired wig I wore in the drama last winter, use a little phosphorus around my eyes, and pad my cheeks with hickory nuts to change my voice, I'd pass in the twilight for Master Bradley."

"I should say you did pass! Just as I finished hiding my chestnuts I heard a wagon coming and I knew it was ours by its rattle. Of course, I didn't want father to see me, so I put the empty sack I'd brought the chestnuts in over Towser's head, so's he couldn't bark, and held him down in the fence corner by the tree—that wasn't the first time I'd muzzled him that way, either. And when you walked out there I was so scared that I purt' near let Towser go, and he tried to growl; the sack being over his head made it sound kind of queer."

"I guess we're even, Jim, for I didn't know what in creation was making such an unearthly noise. You see I wasn't expecting another ghost on the scene. Wasn't it lucky that I didn't choose to make my appearance from the fence corner by the oak tree? If I had jumped over the fence and struck you and Towser, I'm afraid there would have been a ghostly mix-up, not calculated to impress the most superstitious."

Charity is now Mrs. George Burton. Jim is teaching school in the Burton district and boarding with his sister. Charity often wonders why her husband takes such good care of his grandfather's spike-tailed coat. — Ohio Farmer.

LEARNED SHE WAS FREE.

Remarkable Case of Slavery in New York State Since the War Closed.

A remarkable case of slavery, which has existed right in the heart of New York state ever since the civil war, has just been brought to the attention of the public through the action of Mary Mindom, an aged negress, against Silas A. Snell, a wealthy Orleans county farmer, for $2,000 for services, says a Rochester dispatch.

After the war, Mary, who had not heard of President Lincoln's proclamation, was brought from Kentucky by a returning union soldier, John Barker. He, it is alleged, sold her to Snell.

Recently she learned for the first time that the civil war had freed all slaves. It took her months to grasp the full meaning of the report. Then she ran away.

A few days later she told the story of her life's slavery to Attorney Griffith, of Geneva, who brought suit for $2,000 payment for her services. The defendant claims that a home was all that he ever agreed to give her.

Test of Intelligence.

Another man of science exploits the theory that Mars is inhabited by beings superior in intelligence to the people of the earth. We wonder, says the Boston Transcript, how they go to work to settle a coal strike.

Sure of a Protecting Hand.

Before a wedding could proceed down in Kentucky the groom had to throw two brothers of the bride out of the church window. Here is one woman at least who may be sure of a protecting hand.

ABOUT READY FOR THE SCRIMMAGE.

—Indianapolis Journal

UNCLE SAM—Well, boys, what'll you have, "high back or low duck?"

NEW GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Fourth Since the Foundation of the United States Is Soon to Be Used.

One of the smaller appropriations, but one of the most interesting, made by the recent congress, was one of $1,250 for a new great seal of the United States. Secretary Hay said the old one was worn out; that it no longer made the proper impression, and that he must have a new one. And congress, realizing the necessity for the United States having a really impressive great seal, promptly voted the necessary money and the seal is now being cut, says a Washington report.

This will be the fourth great seal that has been cut for Uncle Sam, each one practically reproducing the last in design and being cut to replace one that had worn itself out in the service of the country. The first was cut in 1782 and was used not by a secretary of state, but by congress. The first document, at least the earliest that has been preserved, bearing its imprint is dated September 16, 1782. It is a parchment commission granting Gen. Washington full power to arrange with the British for an exchange of prisoners of war. The document was signed by John Hancock, president of congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomas, secretary. The seal instead of being attached, as is now the custom, to the lower left-hand corner, was impressed upon the parchment over a white wafer festooned with red in the upper left-hand corner.

The act of congress which created the department of state on September 15, 1789, also authorized the use of this old congressional seal and gave it into the custody of the newly-created secretary of state. It continued in use until 1841, when a new one was cut for Daniel Webster, secretary of state under Tyler. This in turn was declared worn-out, and the third, the one now in use, was cut for Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was head of the department under Arthur. The design has remained practically unchanged except for a slight variation in the form of the "glory" over the eagle's head. The seal of 1841, however, Webster's seal, was notable in that the eagle's left talon grasped only six arrows instead of the 13 required by law.

The new seal now cutting will have 13 olives on the olive branch, and word has gone out that the eagle's claws will be turned forward, not back, as they have in the old seal. This does not, when one studies it out, mean that the new eagle is to be what the children call pigeon-toed.

It is interesting to note that the first seal lasted nearly 60 years, the second 43, while the third has lasted only 17. This wearing out of cut steel bears eloquent testimony to the increase of Uncle Sam's business, and it is fair to conclude that the seal now being cut will hardly last a decade. Evidently in the early days there were not many papers of the first importance to which the great seal had to be affixed, for it was the custom to affix it to all civil commissions of United States officers, whether appointed by the president alone or with the advice and consent of the senate after they had received the president's signature. That custom, however, fell into disuse, and the great seal is only affixed to the commissions of cabinet officers and of diplomatic and consular officers, to ceremonious communications from the president to foreign governments, to treaties, pardons, proclamations, exequaturs to foreign consular officers in this country and to miscellaneous commissions of certain civil officers. The president's signature is no longer regarded as warrant in itself for affixing the great seal. Nowadays the department seals are affixed to the commissions of the different departments and the state seal reserved for documents of real state importance.

Rare Stonework Discovered.

During the progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the time of William and Mary real and beautiful thirteenth century stonework had lain hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord Iveagh has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a spiral staircase of stone, copied from one in Mayence cathedral.

How It Worked in Frozen Box.

Bronco Bill—We fed ter expel that temperance exhorter fer th' good uv the community.

Grizzly Pete—How's that? I thought th' boys wuz all signing th' pledge?

"They wuz! An' got ter shootin' so blame straight that we wouldn't kee fed no community left in a little while!"—Puck.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Penurious Maid.—"He made her an offer of his hand." "Did she accept?" "No. There wasn't enough in it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What did you get out of your garden this year?" "Not a day went by that I didn't have one of my neighbor's chickens for dinner."—Town Topics.

A Benefactor.—"But has he ever done anything useful?" "You bet he has. He's the man who invented the new stroke in polo."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Went Them One Better.—"Did her father forgive her for running off and getting married?" "Yes, the old man said that he would forgive and forget them."—Indianapolis News.

Humoring His Customers.—Prof. Von Note—"You haf a fine collection of classic music here." Music Dealer—"That's for young ladies to look over previous to asking for a copy of 'The Honeysuckle and the Bee.'"—N. Y. Weekly.

"Did Sockum make a speech the other night at the banquet when they gave him the testimonial?" "Well, no—not exactly a speech. He did say, however, that he was too full for utterance—and I guess he was."—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

In Trouble.—"Alas, alas," he cried, "if only my three girls had been boys." In truth, he was in sore trouble, with three young men trumming three banjos and singing three different love songs under three windows at one and the same time. "I might as well be a victim of insomnia," he wailed.—Chicago Post.

KING PARDONS OFFENDERS.

England's Ruler Did Not Allow His Illness to Delay This Part of Coronation Plan.

Throughout his grave illness, except, of course, when he was at his very worst, King Edward never lost his interest in any of the schemes associated with his coronation. One of these concerned the pardon of a certain section of military offenders, whose sentences had nearly expired when the postponement of the great ceremonial was announced. The war office officials seemed to have been assailed by doubt and suggested to the king's advisers the desirability of taking no action until the issue of his majesty's illness was known. At the very first opportunity this was made known to the king, but his majesty immediately commanded, as he did in the case of the dinners, that there should be no delay and no postponement.

An appeal, I learn, says the London correspondent of the Washington Star, is to be issued by the war office to the large employers of labor in behalf of the men who are returning from South Africa. The appeal has been inspired by the board of trade, which is seriously concerned regarding the effect upon the labor market of the arrival in this country of 80,000 men from the front. That in round figures is the number of reservists, militia, yeomanry and volunteers who were on active service when peace was declared. They are not all returning at the same time, of course, and many of them indeed elect to take their chances in Africa, while a small proportion may have their civil positions in this country kept open for them. Making all allowances, however, there will still be a very large number of men thrown upon the labor market possibly with disastrous results. The great majority of these men must certainly join the ranks of the employed, and the military authorities scarcely hope to be able to secure situations for them all. It is hoped, however, that the appeal to employers may have some effect in preventing a serious displacement in the labor market.

Big Price for Old Stumps.

Old walnut stumps are on a boom throughout Tennessee. Stumps that have remained unnoticed for years and were regarded as worthless are now eagerly sought after at prices that seem almost fabulous. An Indiana concern has had men traveling over the country buying every old walnut stump that could be found. At first the prices paid were small, but as the eyes of the stick timber folks began to open the prices went higher and higher until now they are out of sight and the funny part of it is that the uglier, knottier and more unsightly the stump the more money it will bring. The stump of a walnut tree that was cut down several years ago brought more than the whole of the tree. It is stated that the stumps are made into veneering material and used in the manufacture of high-grade furniture. —Chicago Chronicle.

Quite Right.

Weary Willie—Modern improvements may be fine, but they have their drawbacks.

Tired Traddles—For instance?

"When a fellow sneaks into a stable nowadays he finds nothing in it but baled hay."—Judge.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The London Hospital, referring to the introduction of lace-making in a cripples' home and industrial school for girls, says the pupils proved remarkably apt and were delighted with their new task.

The exporting of American shoes is of comparatively recent growth. In 1893 this country exported only $1,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, but for the fiscal year 1901 it sent abroad $5,500,000 worth of boots and shoes.

The so-called "waltzing mice" of China and Japan have been supposed to owe their dancing peculiarity to disease of the inner ear. After thorough examination of the ears of these remarkable animals, Dr. K. Kishi reaches the conclusion that the organs are perfectly healthy and that the dancing is an effect of centuries of confinement of the race in small cages.

Recent investigations by two physicians of Rome as to the depth of sleep have been carried on by means of an instrument called an "ethsometer," invented by Prof. Griessbach. This instrument probes the flesh of the sleeper with pins of steel, varying in sharpness. A register of the depth of sleep is thus provided by means of the amount of pain inflicted necessary to awake the subject.

The production of iron ore in France is centered principally in three districts—that of the northeast, or the Meurthest-Moselle, is the most important, producing 4,500,000 tons of the 5,500,000 tons of iron ore mined in France annually; that of the Pyrenees, producing 250,000 tons, and that of Normandy, 150,000 tons. The last may be said to be in its infancy. From its geographical position its ores are generally sent to foreign countries, while the ores produced in the other districts are consumed by the metallurgical industries of France.

MAKING FARMS IN NEBRASKA.

Agriculturists Catch New Land by Means of Dams and Prevent Soil from Being Washed Away.

Farm building is the latest vocation of the Nebraska farmer, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. After the harvesting of the crops thousands of farmers in eastern Nebraska will spend weeks in the construction of dams that will catch for them new land. Most of these farmers have been driven to this by the heavy rains of this summer, which have carried away the black soil from their farms and left them with only clay subsoil.

Lewis C. Burnett, of Otoe county, in a published letter, insists that the impairment of the soil in this manner this year far exceeds the loss caused by the drought of last year.

"The surface soil that is washed off with each rain or flood," he says, "is to the earth what cream is to milk, and, while the subsoil is rich and with plenty of manure and good cultivation can be made to produce good crops eventually, the black earth which it has taken ages to prepare for the use of man can never be reproduced. The loss will not be felt in diminished crops this year, but the soil will never be as good as before, and the droughts of coming years will hurt the farmers worse than ever."

It is agreed by the experts that the only way to save the black soil for Nebraska is to build dams that will catch the sediment before it goes into the Missouri. This is comparatively inexpensive, but involves a great deal of labor. The farmers have been engaged in recent years in tiling and ditching their lands, and this system, while abolishing chills and fever, has robbed the land of its natural storage reservoirs and impoverished the soil.

By a creek which empties into the Missouri, Charles Clayton, of Syracuse, has a 400-acre farm which he "built" by the use of dams. This year he has caught 18 inches of soil-wash on an 80-acre farm. His whole farm is made up of washings from his neighbors' holdings. He has built up his farm until it is beyond the reach of high water. One 200-acre field of corn this year will yield 80 bushels to the acre, while none of his neighbors' will go over 50. In one part of his farm is an eight-foot fill.

MEDIAN AGE INCREASING.

Report of Census Bureau Showing Population Comparisons by Decades.

The census bureau has issued a statement showing the increasing age of the population from decade to decade. The statement gives the results of computing the median, instead of the average age. The median is such an age that half the population is under it and half is over it.

The median age of the total population in 1900 was 22.9, as compared with 21.9 in 1890. The median age of the white population in the last census year was 23.4 and the colored, including negroes, Indians and Mongolians, was 19.7, while in 1890 the white population was 22.4 and the colored 18.3.

The report shows there was an increase in the median age of the white population during each decade from 1810 to 1900 amounting in the 90 years to 7.4 years, or an average amount of about five-sixths of a year in a decade.

The median age of the colored population increased after 1820, but with less regularity. The median age of the colored population increased three years in the 70-year period from 1820 to 1900, or only about half as fast as that of the whites. But during the last 20 years of the century the increase for the two groups has been substantially the same, 1.9 years for the colored and two years for the white.

The statement concludes as follows: "Many complex influences have cooperated in producing as a resultant this steady change in the age composition of the population. Three may be mentioned, the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science, which has tended to increase the average length of life; the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier age periods less preponderant numerically in the total population, and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older age periods.

"The difference between the white and colored populations is doubtless due to the fact that the influences have wrought more powerfully upon the white race than upon the colored."

WOMAN AND HOME

CHEERFULNESS AT TABLE.

Make Every Meal an Occasion for the Interchange of Entertaining Conversation.

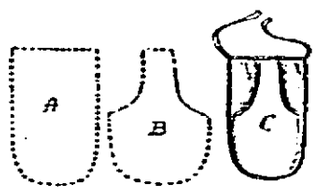
An old lady, who looked as though she might have belonged to the "sunshine society" all her life, was asked by a friend the secret of her never-failing cheerfulness. Her answer contains a suggestive lesson for parents. "I think," said the clever old lady, "it is because we were taught in our family to be cheerful at the table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice. His mind was harassed with difficult problems all the day long, yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for everyone, and exerted himself to make the table-hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt this genial influence, and the effect was marvelous. If a child came to the table with cross looks, he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all petty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when meal time came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day, under all circumstances, had its effect on even the most sullen temper. Grateful as I am for all the training received in my childhood home, I look back upon the table influence as among the best of my life."

Table manners are, of course, essential, but the most important thing is to make the meal an occasion for the interchange of delightful and entertaining conversation. Let such gatherings, fathers and mothers, make the most happy hour of the day, and the influence on the children may be beyond estimation.—N. Y. Weekly.

BAG FOR CLOTHESPINS.

It Does Away with Continual Stooping and Habit of Putting the Pins in the Mouth.

Here is a drawing with directions for making my clothespin bag. Take a piece of blue denim two-thirds of a yard long and a half a yard wide, and cut like a; then take another piece the same length and 21 inches wide and cut like b; bind the pocket edge with white braid or tape, sew both



A CLEVER IDEA.

pieces together and bind all around with the tape, sew around the top a waistband and finish with button and buttonhole. When hanging up clothes one can button the bag around herself, and it does away with continual stooping for clothespins and the unsanitary habit of putting them in the mouth.—Mrs. Nellie Norton, in Good Housekeeping.

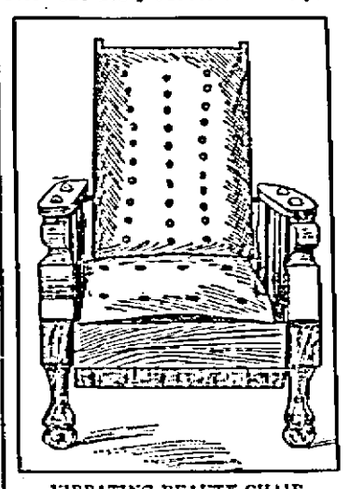
Queer Place for a Nest.

G. E. Fairs, goods agent at the Worthing railway station, supplies an interesting piece of nesting information, says the Pall Mall Gazette. A pair of robins have built their nest in an old beer can, lying between the rails of one of the lines in the goods yard at Worthing station. Trucks are shunted over it daily, and the unloading and carting of goods take place almost every hour of the day within two feet of the can. The nest at present contains four eggs, and the birds do not appear to be concerned in the least at the constant noise about them.

NEW BEAUTY CHAIR.

Sitting in It Is Said to Restore Youth, Strengthen Muscles and Replace Tissues.

The latest thing to renew health and prolong life is a vibrating chair. By means of this peculiar bit of mechanism it is claimed that youth can be restored, muscles strengthened and wasted tissues replaced. The principle upon which the vibrating chair is worked is an old one. The chair has a heavy rubber seat and back. Underneath this is a coat of thin rubber. The heavy rubber contains per-



VIBRATING BEAUTY CHAIR.

forations which are covered by the thin rubber. The seat and back of the chair are filled with water when the patient sits in the contrivance, and then a hammer, which strikes a rubber disk, is set in motion. This hammer starts vibratory waves in the water, and these waves are communicated to the body by means of the perforations in the chair. Lillian Russell and Bernhardt are using vibratory chairs, and this means of acquiring strength without expending energy is becoming quite a fad in New York. The vibratory chairs cost from $200 up, and consequently will never become popular among the majority of beauty seekers. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHEN WE FALL ASLEEP.

Some Senses Become Dormant Before Others, That of Seeing Being the First.

When a man drops off to sleep his body does not do so all at once. Some senses become dormant before others, and always in the same order. As he becomes drowsy the eyes close and the sense of seeing is at rest.

It is quickly followed by the sense of taste. He next loses the sense of smell, and then, after a short interval, the tympanum becomes insensible to sound—or, rather, the nerves which run to the brain from it fail to convey any sense of hearing.

The last sense to leave is that of touch, and in some hypersensitive people it is hardly ever dormant. This sense is also the first to return upon awakening. Then hearing follows suit; after that taste, and then the eye becomes able to flash impressions back to the brain.

The same gradual loss of power is observed in the muscles and sinews. Slumber begins at the feet, and slowly spreads up the limbs and trunk until it reaches the brain, when unconsciousness is complete and the body is at rest.—Chicago American.

Novel Idea for Weddings.

Of course, the groom must give his ushers some small souvenir of his wedding. This has been the custom for years and years, and many changes have been rung on scarf-pins, cuff-buttons, etc. Nothing so original has been heard of "in a twelvemonth" as a groom giving his ushers gold buttons with their initials engraved on them. The very swagger thing is to wear white pique or duck waistcoats for weddings, the gold initial buttons making an excellent "set off" for them. The buttons are about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and the initial is deeply cut.—Woman's Home Companion.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTUMN

THE first gown is of almond green cloth. The skirt is trimmed with groups of narrow folds, or tucks, arranged in festoons and with festooned bands of velvet bordered with little gauze ruffles of the same shade.

The blouse is trimmed with the festooned folds and with little straps of the cloth and velvet fastened with gold buttons. These straps border the fronts which open over a lace jabot. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond and the puffs are of guipure striped with bands of the cloth. The girdle is of velvet.

The second gown is of black taffeta. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom, simulating a flounce, with bands of the silk bordered with cream lace beading, in which black velvet ribbon is run. These bands are ornamented with motifs of cream lace.

The bolero and sleeves are also trimmed with these bands and motifs and the former has a shoulder collar of guipure, which extends way down over the sleeves, forming long, odd epaulets. The sleeves are finished with cuffs of original design, composed of shaped folds of black velvet. The bolero opens over a blouse of white silk, or lawn, with fancy cravat and girdle of light blue silk, or satin.

GOOD TRUSTS AND BAD ONES

Synopsis of a Speech Delivered at the County Fair at Elbow Lake, Minn.

The following speech was delivered by Jas. J. Hill at Elbow Lake, Minn.:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to assure you this afternoon that it is a matter of unusual pleasure to meet you here. I am glad to see the farmers here with their wives. It is a privilege that I enjoy to meet the people who have come into this part of the country and made it what we see it today.

"It is a few months more than thirty years since I first passed through this part of the state. At that time the outpost was a little store on the hill by the old—what we may call the old—church at Evansville. After leaving Evansville we stopped all night at Mrs. Barnes's, and the next night we stopped on the prairie all night and walked to keep warm. It was on the 16th of March, and I assure you it was very cold. Now, to me this is an unusual pleasure, and there is no place where I could meet with more pleasure than in your county. The change that has occurred is gratifying, and it must be gratifying to you in that you have been able

To Work the Change,

and it is always gratifying to me to know that I have been able in some way to aid in bringing about this change. The country looks beautiful today, and I see within and without the town not only the cause of the change, but the fruit of it as well. I see good stock. I see nice cattle, and just as good sheep as you will find in any part of the country. Years ago, back in 1882, we had a very dry season after the grain was planted. Until July 3 not a drop of rain fell in the northern part of the state, particularly in the Red river valley, but notwithstanding the long drouth, after the rain fell they got a three-quarter crop. I felt then that the farmers should not have all their eggs in one basket. I thought they should have a greater diversity of things on their farms. If a man lost his wheat crop and he had half a dozen good fat steers to sell he could get some money and bridge over for another year.

"I decided to raise cattle on my farm at Lake Minnetonka. I had to buy my experience. I bought some fancy cattle at very extravagant prices. My fences were let down. With a little reward to the men I could find the cattle. Sometimes they would come after I had rewarded them a few times and offer to tell me where the cattle were, and said they would find them for so much. I presume it was the ferocious stare of the bull that tore down the fences, but I made up my mind that I could not in my lifetime succeed as I wanted, and I sent men to the country and bought up a large number of bulls for three or four years, and today I saw as handsome cattle in your own county as a man would wish to see. It did me good as I saw before me proof that my endeavor

Had Not Been in Vain.

Now, I can say to you that no one in the state or out of it has such a great interest in the people of the state and the people who are cultivating the land as myself. No man has a greater interest—put it all on selfish gain if you want to—in the welfare of the producers then I have, because if your labor is wasted what becomes of me? If you are poor, I am poor. I am glad to see the evidence of your prosperity, for we must share your prosperity with you. It can't be otherwise.

"All that we have been doing, all that I have tried to do in the way of building up the success of the country, is on the ground that the man who cultivates the soil must make the money before he can pay it, and in that we have the foundation of our own prosperity, and our company has been prosperous. All the transcontinental lines that have been built across the continent either in Canada or the United States have been subsidized, with the exception of our own. All of those of this country have failed from one to three times, except our own, and the only credit we can take to ourselves for being able to avoid these failures is that we have tried to bring the

Ordinary Principles of Business

to apply to railroad enterprise—never to undertake to do more than we could afford to do and not to run ahead in a wild speculative career, but going ahead cautiously, if the soil is good and the climate is good to be patient and encourage the people. When you have these ideas fixed in your mind you have the key that must solve the difficulty. We have now come to the point where our road has been extended to the Pacific ocean. We have there the largest forests of pine timber growing on this continent and the finest I have seen in the world. The lumber trees in Minnesota are practically all counted.

"A few years ago the country east of Detroit north of the Chesapeake and south of the Great Lakes drew its supply of lumber from Michigan and later from Wisconsin. During the earlier times in Michigan lumber was worth $9 to $8 cents a thousand, but today it is worth $12 a thousand in the tree. Fortunes were made in Wisconsin pine lands. The foundation for Cornell university was laid from an investment in Wisconsin timber lands. We have on the Pacific coast

Enormous Forests.

"You want them here. They want them as far south as Baltimore and as far east as Portland, Me. Now, bear this in mind: What helps you, what you need and what we need is the assistance of each other, and to help each other bear our burdens. The people who own and manufacture that lumber on the coast are seeking a market for it. These efforts affect you beyond the price of lumber; they affect you by contributing so many tons of freight to haul over our lines. We have gathered all these tons from the Pacific coast and from beyond the Pacific.

"There are four or five times as many trains on the line as there were years ago, but the capital of the road is practically the same. The increased earnings and the increased amount of business has placed us in position where we can reduce rates, but we have our dividend every year. We have got to a point where we can earn our dividends. That is all we can get. If we earned three dividends we would only divide one. We get 7 per cent on our stock and it is a safe investment. That is good enough and we ought to be satisfied. Some people try to persuade you that we want to cut you up; that we want your farms. Some think that I dine off the fresh roast shoulder of my neighbors every day, but I assure you that I don't. (Applause and laughter.) I don't want to. I don't eat any more than I ever did. I don't wear any more than I ever did and I am easily satisfied with both. (Laughter.) But if you will consider this on the lines I have stated you cannot this year decree or in all time separate the land from the railroad. A man might quarrel with the railroad company or become dissatisfied or for any other reason sell his land and move away, and I might sell out and some one else might come and run the railroad, but the railroad will be there and the land will be there and they will have the same contest and they will prosper together or be poor together now and forever to the end of time."

As to Trusts.

Mr. Hill then alluded to his recent visit to the coast and to his meeting there with the farmers of Washington and to the pleasant interview he had with them. He declared that he liked to meet farmers because they are nearest to the soil. He praised the law-abiding spirit which obtains among all agricultural communities and the patriotism which has at all times characterized the farmers of the country. Continuing, he said:

"Your chairman said that there are a great many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on, and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I tell you, if there is no harm in an enterprise, if there are five or ten of them that are good there is no bad in them, and when you put them together there is no bad in the entire mass. But if the object is to get something for nothing, to get something that does not belong to them, to get money out of another man's pocket, the money he has worked for, and put it into their own—if that is the object it is all wrong; but some of these great enterprises are absolutely sound and right."

Opposes Congressional Control.

Mr. Hill referred to the steel works of Krupp and Carnegie as examples of enterprises which are right. The molding trust, the leather trust and the bicycle trust and others he referred to as among those which are not intended to be prosperous. Continuing, Mr. Hill said:

"Some people, advocate, our president advocates, turning everything over to the congress. What sort of a congress would we have after awhile if all the business of the country were turned over to it? I think they would be doing business in the hall of congress, but the business they would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think I should hold every man responsible for himself and his own acts. If he does wrong, punish him; if he does right, protect him. When that is done those questions will take care of themselves. When I took the Great Northern railroad twenty-three years ago there were 280 miles of finished track and they were at work on 200 more. Now, we have 6,000 miles. The road carried then 258,000 bushels of wheat, and no oats, no barley and no flax. This year it will carry of wheat, oats, barley and flax

A Hundred Million Bushels.

We pay taxes to the state on our earnings, amounting to 3 per cent of our gross earnings. The earnings from China, Washington, Idaho and all roads running through Minnesota contribute to the state treasury. I think that this year we will pay the state $150,000, or about one-sixth of all we get, for hauling the grain crop of the state, and in hauling the grain crop we do not work for nothing—I mean it costs us something to haul it. Our business is made up of small things. I suppose you would call it a day's work to haul a ton of freight ten miles if the roads were heavy and get home at night with your team. A difference to us of a copper cent in hauling a ton ten miles means a difference of $2,000,000.

Mr. Hill then recited the improvements which have been made in the condition of the road, and the bearing these improvements have on rates. He showed that the interest of the railroad and the farmers is the same and that he as a railroad manager would not do anything that would be against the interests of the farmers. Mr. Hill supplemented the remarks of Prof. Shaw in advising the farmers to be better farmers and to produce more from less land. He thought that the diversity of crops and the raising of cattle would be better than to devote so much of the land to wheat. Coming back to the original matters, Mr. Hill continued.

"There is not one single dollar represented in the capital of the Great Northern road that has not behind it one hundred cents in honest money. I do not want my name connected with any enterprise that is trying to get something for nothing."

Got Even With Beat Combine.

Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward reducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What did we do then?" said Mr. Hill. "We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We didn't want to go into the elevator business at Buffalo, but we had to in order to keep the other elevators from overcharging and working other extortions. As a result, the elevator charge of Buffalo is now ½ cent a bushel where it was 1½ cents. I can't work always. In a few years I've got to go away. I can't take anything with me. It is better that all should work. Some don't. But Col. W. Watterson down in Louisville has told you what sort of people they are. Now, if anything comes up to bother you or if you have troubles let me know. I like to help you bear your burdens. I am glad to have been here and I thank you for your attention."

At the close of his address Mr. Hill held an informal reception at the door of the hall and shook hands with hundreds of the farmers and their wives. He chatted with them about stock and grain and on dozens of subjects which were of common interest. He cracked jokes with them and often broke into a hearty laugh at some remark made by a farmer whose hand he held. He held another small reception in the parlor of the hotel and then he and his party left for St. Paul.

WORTH A PASSING THOUGHT.

When the doctor comes, he always laughs at you.

Britain's daily cup of tea consumes 600,000 pounds of the leaf.

To put a premium on brains and honesty is the only way to level things up.

There may come a time when the state will put a limit upon a man's fortune.

Any restriction of the rights of capital would work incalculable injury to the workingman.

In 1852 there were only 90,000 persons who could ride a bicycle in England.

During April no less than 32½ tons of eggs were sent to England from Bulgaria.

Persons who are unable to acquire money are necessarily not capable of its proper use or care.

So long as some men have more sense and more self-control than others, just so long will such men be wealthy.

It is observable that the very rich men of to-day are far more democratic than ever before in the history of the world.

Libel originally meant a small book or pamphlet.

Tobacco is now grown in 45 counties of Wisconsin.

Polite originally referred to anything smooth, with a shining surface.

Americans are estimated to spend at least $100,000,000 a year in vacations.

A few years ago nearly one-twentieth of the inhabitants of Gloucester, England, had smallpox. Out of a population of 42,000, 36,000 were then vaccinated, and the disease promptly disappeared.

Paris and Milan have one elementary school to every 7,000 inhabitants; Stuttgart one to every 6,000; Zurich one to every 4,000.

There are in the United Kingdom only 603 farms of over 1,000 acres apiece.

England has 2,832 chimney sweeps and soot merchants.

In 18 different states there have grown up what are known as school savings banks. The total number of pupils having deposits in such banks is 63,576, and the total net deposits to their credit amounts to nearly a third of a million dollars.

THE PRESERVATION OF SCENIC AND HISTORICAL OBJECTS

By ANDREW H. GREEN,

President of the American Scenic and Historical Society.

The contemplation of the cloud-piercing mountains and the smiling plain, the roaring cataract, the bubbling brook and the rugged, age-recording rocks, and of scenes and objects such as these, lifts us above the pettiness and selfishness of common affairs. It brings us into closer touch with the great Source of all good. Hence we aim to encourage the people of our towns and cities to interest themselves in the preservation of places of attractive natural scenery, and sites of historical interest.

Public sentiment should REGARD WITH ALARM THE SCHEMES OF MONEY-MAKERS WHICH THREATEN TO IMPAIR SOME OF OUR GRANDEST SPECTACLES.

History is memory preserved. For this reason any notable places or objects associated with the annals of a community are books of history, made eloquent by the statesmanship and heroism of brave and great men. Such landmarks are too rapidly yielding to the obliteration of time, and TO PRESERVE THEM IS A SACRED DUTY, akin to that of teaching the children in our public schools or maintaining libraries for the education of the people. Where there are no such memorials, we believe in fostering patriotic sentiment by the erection of monuments and tablets. We desire to enlist the enthusiasm not only of men, but of women and children.

While we are endeavoring to foster patriotic sentiments, let us be careful that the kind of patriotism we seek to promote is truly AMERICAN. We have no place in our system for millions of armed men, ecclesiastical organizations or civil employes, all tied to the support of reigning families by reason of the fact that they get their living from taxes and by burdens imposed by the authority of the government which they are compelled to support and which in turn supports them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Marine insurance is first mentioned in 43 A. D. The Roman Emperor Claudius insured one of his ships.

It takes a year to visit the islands of Maine if one is visited every day. There are just 365 of them.

The spoon is very ancient, and many fine specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century B. C.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mausoleums.

Before a burglar could tunnel into the money vaults of the Philadelphia mint he would have to pierce a solid rock so full of veins of water that the smallest opening is immediately flooded. The gold vaults are of steel seven inches thick, and the silver is protected by one inch of steel.

Iowa has a law which provides for the confining of habitual drunkards in insane asylums. It is popularly known as "the old toper law," and its enforcement is reported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years clung to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful as citizens.

New York city revenues last year included $35,250 from concert licenses, $21,800 from theater licenses, $32,000 from a charitable bequest, $29,400 from railroad franchises, $39,240 from licenses, $560 from the conscience fund (exclusive of $25 contributed to this same fund in Brooklyn) and unclaimed salaries and wages to the amount of $24,200.

What is described as an "ancient drafts board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, drafts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means uncommon.

IN BEHALF OF THE LOBSTER.

United States Fish Commission to Increase Supply of Him in the Future.

If the lobster—which comes near to being the national sea fowl—is not preserved it will not be the fault of the United States fish commission. The commission has worked with exceptional industry this year to increase the number of lobsters in the waters off the New England coast, and there are signs that some progress is being made, although the demand is growing, says the New York Mail and Express.

The great trouble about cultivating lobsters is that if you put 12 lobsters—little fellows—into a vat, and one happens to be a little older than the others there will be but one lobster in the vat at the end of a week. This one lobster will be the oldest of the outfit, and the other lobsters will be in him.

The lobster appreciates to the fullest extent the sweetness of his own meat, and in addition there are many species of fish that feed upon the lobster. So, between the fondness of the human race, the fishes of the deep and lobsters themselves for lobster meat the government has had a hard time to prevent the extermination of the species.

The latest systems for hatching and cultivating lobsters, however, are proving a success, and there is expected to be a gain in the supply in the next few years. It may be noted that crabs, both hard and soft shell, are also nigh extermination from the same causes that get the lobster into trouble. Crabs and beer are quite the thing in Washington in the summer-time, but during the present season the crabs have been dispensed with because the supply was not equal to the demand.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

A Desperate Undertaking.

The Black Cat—We're organizing a glee club for serenading purposes. Won't you join us?

The Maltese Cat—On your way, Mister Donthink! No suicide clubs for me!—Brooklyn Life.

WHEN SOME WOMEN SHOP.

The Trouble They Give the Tracer of Lost Parcels Illustrated by One Instance.

Who can fathom a woman's fancies or predict what she will do next? She advertises her pretty apartment for the sake of the persons it brings to her door and she spends days in purchasing articles for which she has no money to pay.

A well-dressed woman will look perhaps at handsome silks, apparently with an idea of purchasing. After great deliberation she finally decides upon one, asks the clerk to cut off four or five yards, as the case may be, gives the man an address and requests that the silk be sent C. O. D. Next morning the delivery wagon goes to the address given and finds a vacant block or perhaps no such number in the block. The returned goods become remnants, and the little game goes on, relates the New York Herald.

Quite as surprising episodes take place in the ready to wear departments. A woman will enter and ask for a reception gown, something handsome. She tries on a number of them, finally decides upon one at, say, $300. The girl who has succeeded in making the sale is pleased at her good fortune and takes no end of pains about it. Alterations are needed, and the customer asks that the gown may be sent to her by special messenger, as she wishes to wear it that evening. The girl who has made the sale remains after hours, taking a personal interest in it, and as the customer has an account the gown is sent. The next day she returns, asks for the saleswoman, and says: "I wish you to send for the gown I bought yesterday; it does not fit and I shall not keep it." "But, madam," the girl exclaims, "you tried it on yesterday, and it fitted perfectly!" "I insist upon returning it," is the answer, and after seeing various heads of departments she does return it, much the worse for the wear she has given it the previous evening.

Perhaps in no department are there more peculiar experiences than fall to the lot of "the tracer," the man whose business it is to hunt lost parcels. Such an accurate record is kept of each article that it is an easy matter to trace a parcel to its destination, if it ever reaches there. Then the trouble begins. A parcel is known to have been delivered, but the purchaser never has received it, and insists that it has not been sent. Servants are questioned and know nothing of it. The mistress of the house asserts that her maids have been with her many years, and are both truthful and honest. The tracer is sent to the house, talks the matter over and asks if he may look about a bit himself. He thinks of Sherlock Holmes and determines not to give up.

An idea occurs to him, and he asks: "Has any one looked in the refrigerator?" They are shocked at the suggestion. "Of course not." "Would you mind looking?" To satisfy this persistent man, some one goes, and to his astonishment, in the lock of the refrigerator is found the missing roll of goods. When explained it seemed credible enough. The cook was preparing dinner, the housemaid dressing. The bell rang, cook answered it, took a parcel from the messenger and, intent on dinner, she noticed her refrigerator door open. Absent-mindedly she placed the parcel inside as she closed the door and the article seemed lost.

Is it any wonder that big shops have stringent rules or that good-natured employes are at a premium?

Ornithology.

Roderick—Your wife used to say you were a bird before the wedding. Any change now?

Van Albert—Well, I guess she thought I was a jay then, but from the quality of cooking she gives me now she must think I am an ostrich.—Chicago Daily News.

There You Are.

Fred—Never mind, old man. A woman's "no" very often means "yes."

Tom—But she didn't say "no." She said "nit."—Chicago American.

A CHARITY FIB.

The Young Idea Was to Set the Sensitive Person Perfectly at Ease About His Nose.

Notwithstanding the man knew how he had come by his red nose, he was extremely sensitive about it, and any reference to it was resented promptly and with emphasis. One day he was calling on some ladies when the small boy of the family was present. The youngster was strangely attracted by the radiant nose, and kept watch on it from the moment the visitor entered the room until he had a chance to speak to his mother, relates the New York Herald.

"Is it wrong to tell a story, mamma?" he asked so that everybody could hear.

"Of course it is," she replied, with a proper degree of horror.

"But isn't it right to tell one just sometimes?" he persisted.

"Well," she hesitated, "possibly if one is told to spare the feelings of some person it might be excused."

"And why does my little man ask such a question?" inquired the gentleman very coaxingly.

"Because," responded the boy, "I wanted to say your nose wasn't a bit red, if somebody else wasn't going to say it pretty soon."

Later when the culprit was going to punishment he asked his mother if she wouldn't have licked him just the same if he had told the truth.

Moral—Don't monkey with morals.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Story of Yale Man.

Among the reminiscences of the class of 1902 at Yale is the story of a stout and healthy-looking member, who was told by his tutor that "he was better fed than taught." "You teach me; I feed myself," was the retort.—Springfield Republican.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

He—"You are all self. Why should you throw me over?" She—"But it was wholly unselfish in me. I didn't throw you over for my own gratification, but for the sake of another man."—Boston Transcript.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for looseness of the bowels.

GLEANINGS OF FACT.

Dr. Daniel Merriman, president of the board of directors of the Worcester art museum, has made a gift to that institution of ten Greek grave monuments. He bought the casts in Greece this year while on his travels.

The Italian Minister of War, Gen. Ottolenghi, has decided to construct a vast entrenched camp near Piacenza, which he considers the strategic key to the north of Italy. The cost will amount to £2,400,000.

The latest statistics prove that the twin habit is not as popular in Germany as generally supposed. Among the 2,000,000 births in Berlin during the last 75 years there were only 2,241 twins, 229 triplets and 2 fourlets.

A Wall street broker was asked whether he would call John W. Gates a speculator or financier. "Wait a year or so," was the reply. "If he makes a big pile he will be a financier: if he goes broke he will be a speculator."

Dr. Vernon Lyman Kellogg, head of the department of entomology at the Stanford university, has just returned from a summer trip to Samoa, bringing with him many specimens of sea and island life to be added to the national museum at Washington.

According to Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, the director of Kew Gardens, experiments at Chelsea during a recent fog showed that in a week six tons of solid matter were deposited in a square mile. They included not only soot, but a variety of tarry hydro-carbons highly injurious to animal and vegetable life.

M. O. Leighton, of the geological survey, has been authorized to begin a study of the running streams of the middle west, with a view of determining whether polluted water will purify itself in traversing a given distance. On account of the Chicago drainage canal this question has been brought home to the people of contiguous territory.

A SUPERVISOR'S STORY.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 6th.—Mr. George P. Penfold, Supervisor for the First ward of the city of Lockport, has written the following letter for publication to the newspapers:

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for Kidney Trouble.

"My kidneys troubled me more or less for years and treatment by local physicians only gave me partial and temporary relief.

"An old friend, knowing my trouble, advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills telling me at the same time how much they had helped him.

"I used altogether six boxes and found a permanent cure.

"This was two years ago, and I have not since been troubled in any way with pains in the back or any of the many other distressing difficulties arising from diseased kidneys."

(Signed) George P. Penfold,
207 Church St., Lockport, N. Y.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter from Congressman White, of North Carolina.

PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD SAFEGUARD.

No Family Should Be Without It.

PERUNA is a great family medicine. The women praise it as well as the men; it is just the thing for the many little catarrhal ailments of childhood.

The following testimonials from thankful men and women tell in direct, sincere language what their success has been in the use of Peruna in their families:

Louis J. Scherrinsky, 103 Locust street, Atlantic, Iowa, writes:

"I will tell you briefly what Peruna has done for me. I took a severe cold which gave me a hard cough. All doctors' medicines failed to cure it. I took one bottle of Peruna and was well.

"Then my two children had bad coughs accompanied by gagging. My wife had stomach trouble for years. She took Peruna and now she is well.

"I cannot express my thanks in words, but I recommend your remedy at every opportunity, for I can conscientiously say that there is no medicine like Peruna. Nearly everyone in this town knew about the sickness of myself and family, and they have seen with astonishment what Peruna has done for us. Many followed our example, and the result was health. Thanking you heartily, I am."—L. J. Scherrinsky.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peruna an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

Peruna protects the family against coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It is just as sure to cure a case of catarrh of the bowels as it is a case of catarrh of the head.

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Peruna:

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

Peruna is an internal, scientific, systemic remedy for catarrh. It is no palliative or temporary remedy; it is thorough in its work, and in cleansing the diseased mucous membranes cures the catarrh.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A Fatal Mistake.

She was from Philadelphia, and he was from New York. They were at a summer hotel, and he was doing right well, considering there were six other chaps waiting at the post for the signal.

"Am I the only person you know in Philadelphia?" she asked, as they sat in the moonlight's soft glow.

"The only one," he responded, sweet and low.

"Didn't you ever stop there?"

"Stop there?" he asked in forgetful astonishment. "That's all anybody ever does there, isn't it?"

Then the blow fell.—N. Y. Herald.

The Irony of Fate.

"There goes a poor fellow who has hard work to make ends meet," says my friend, indicating a portly person across the street.

"So?" I inquired.

"Yes. He is an artists' model, and before he got so fat he made good money posing as heroes and demigods. But now he is so obese that the only occupation he can find is an occasional pose as a purse-proud plutocrat for some cartoonist."—Philadelphia North American.

A schoolboy remarks that when his teacher undertakes to "show him what is what," he only finds out which is switch.—London Tit Bits.

The man who is stingy on a ten-dollar salary will be stingier on a million.—Ram's Horn.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND Pommel Slickers

Keep the rider perfectly dry. No water can leak in on the saddle, but extra wide and long in the skirt. Extra protection at shoulders and back. Warranted as fireproof. If your dealer doesn't have them write for catalogue to the H. H. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL CUTS WOUNDS
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Thought He Remembered.

Society Beauty—I fear you have forgotten me, colonel.

Social Lion—Indeed, no, madam. We met, if I mistake not, at that monkey party in—

"Sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Politeness costs little and yields much.—Mme. de Lambert.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Over-pleasure is as hard on the muscles and joints as over work. The best thing to do to get the body right after a long bicycle ride is to rub the sore, stiff parts well with Mexican Mustang Liniment. No better remedy made for bruises, cuts and chafing.

Estey

There is no musical instrument so universally and favorably known as the Estey Organ. Fifty-six years of organ building show a total of 300,000

Organs

Estey Pianos are made with the same care and fidelity as Estey Organs and are the best Pianos made at a moderate price.

Write Brattleboro, Vermont, for an Organ catalogue, and Estey Factory, New York, for catalogue of

Pianos

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm. YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

If he will not supply you write for our free catalogue of garments and hats.

HAZARD

"THE CLEANER AND QUICKER THE POWDER THE GREATER NEED FOR HEAVY WALLING BEHIND THE SHOT. USE Hazard Smokeless. THEN YOU'LL THINK SO, TOO, AND YOU WILL HAVE GREAT PATRON OF DRINKS TO OFFER YOUR FRIENDS."

GUN POWDER

SILVER SALT

Makes water do the work. Removes tarnish without labor. Cleans and polishes SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, TIN, and ALL METALS, leaves lasting, brilliant lustre. As quality guaranteed not to mar the most delicate surface. Try it for everything that tarnishes. No rubbing—no mess—no trouble. Your money returned if not satisfied. Sent by express, p.p., 1 pint (enough for average family) $0.25. Large trial size by mail 50c. SILVER SALT CO., Kilbourne Place, St. Paul, Minn.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

TAX DEED NOTICE.

[Continued from Fourth Page.]

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Amt.
SW SW	7	35	11	3.24
SE SW	7	35	11	1.90
SE NE	9	35	11	3.24
NW NE	12	35	11	2.91
SW NE	12	35	11	3.24
NW SW	12	35	11	3.29
SW SE	12	35	11	2.91
SE SE	12	35	11	2.91
NE NW	18	35	11	6.02
SW SW	21	35	11	2.91
Lot 1	22	35	11	1.61
NE NE	22	35	11	2.91
NW SW	22	35	11	2.91
SW SW	22	35	11	2.91
NW NE	31	35	11	2.91
SW NE	31	35	11	2.91
NW NW	32	35	11	2.91
NE NE	34	35	11	2.41
SW SW	1	36	11	2.91
SE SW	1	36	11	2.41
SE SE	2	36	11	2.41
NE NE	3	36	11	2.41
NW NE	3	36	11	4.40
SE NE	3	36	11	4.40
SW SW	4	36	11	3.02
SE SW	4	36	11	4.40
SW NW	5	36	11	3.02
NW SW	5	36	11	3.02
SE SW	5	36	11	3.02
NE SE	6	36	11	3.02
SW NE	7	36	11	3.02
SE NE	7	36	11	3.02
NE SW	7	36	11	3.02
SE SW	7	36	11	3.02
SW NW	11	36	11	2.41
SE SW	11	36	11	2.41
NW NE	12	36	11	4.40
SW NE	12	36	11	2.41
NW NW	12	36	11	2.91
SE NW	12	36	11	6.02
NW SW	13	36	11	4.40
SW NW	13	36	11	2.91
NW SW	13	36	11	2.41
SW SW	21	36	11	3.02
NW NE	24	36	11	6.02
NW SW	24	36	11	3.02
NE SE	24	36	11	3.02
SE SE	24	36	11	3.02
NW NW	25	36	11	3.02
SW NW	25	36	11	3.02
NE SW	26	36	11	3.02
SW SW	26	36	11	3.02
SE SW	26	36	11	3.02
SW SW	26	36	11	3.02
NW SW	30	36	11	6.02
SE SE	31	36	11	2.91
NE SE	31	36	11	3.02
SW SE	32	36	11	3.02
SE SE	32	36	11	3.02
NE NE	33	36	11	3.02
NE NW	33	36	11	3.02
SW NW	33	36	11	3.02
SE NW	33	36	11	3.02
SW SW	33	36	11	15.97
SE SE	33	36	11	6.02
NW NE	34	36	11	3.02
NE NW	34	36	11	3.02
NW NW	34	36	11	3.02
SE SW	35	36	11	6.02
SE SE	35	36	11	3.02
NW NE	1	37	11	2.91
SW SE	1	37	11	2.91
Lot 1	1	37	11	4.40
Lot 6	13	37	11	2.44
Lot 7	13	37	11	2.44
SE NW	14	37	11	6.02
Lot 7	16	37	11	6.02
Lot 1	17	37	11	2.41
NW SE	19	37	11	3.02
Lot 3	21	37	11	1.82
SE NE	21	37	11	4.40
SW NE	22	37	11	2.91
SE NE	22	37	11	2.41
NW SE	22	37	11	4.40
NE SE	31	37	11	4.46
SE SE	31	37	11	2.91
SW NW	32	37	11	2.91
NE SW	32	37	11	2.91
SW SW	32	37	11	2.91
NW SE	32	37	11	2.91
SW SE	32	37	11	2.91
SW NE	33	37	11	2.91
Lot 2	33	37	11	2.91
Lot 4	34	37	11	2.41
NE SW	35	37	11	4.46
NW SW	35	37	11	4.46
Lot 2	1	38	11	4.46
Lot 1	1	38	11	4.46
SE NE	4	38	11	2.91
Lot 5	6	38	11	2.91
Lot 7	6	38	11	4.46
SE SE	7	38	11	4.46
Lot 5	8	38	11	4.46
Lot 4	8	38	11	4.46
NW SE	8	38	11	4.46
SE SW	9	38	11	4.46
NW NE	10	38	11	4.46
Lot 2	19	39	11	9.12
SW NW	19	38	11	4.46
Lot 3	19	38	11	4.46
Lot 3	20	38	11	6.02
SE SE	21	38	11	4.56
NE NW	22	38	11	2.91
SW NW	22	38	11	2.41
SE NW	22	38	11	2.44
NW SE	22	38	11	2.91
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Lot 7	22	38	11	4.36
Lot 6	23	38	11	2.79
Lot 4	23	38	11	2.41
Lot 1	28	38	11	9.62
Lot 2	28	38	11	2.41
Lot 6	29	38	11	2.91
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Lot 2	30	38	11	2.41
Lot 6	31	38	11	2.91
Lot 6	32	38	11	6.33
Lot 5	33	38	11	6.12
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SW SW	34	38	11	2.94

Original Plat of Three Lakes—

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
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Village of Three Lakes, Lake Side Park Addition.

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
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10	29	1.61
1	29	1.61
2	29	1.61
3	29	1.61
4	29	1.61
5	29	1.61
6	29	1.61
7	29	1.61
8	29	1.61
9	29	1.61
10	29	1.61
11	29	1.61
12	29	1.61
1	30	1.61
2	30	1.61
3	30	1.61
1	31	1.86
1	31	1.86
2	32	1.86
3	32	1.86
4	32	1.86
5	32	1.86
6	32	1.86
7	32	1.86
8	32	1.86
9	32	1.86
10	32	1.86
11	32	1.86
12	32	1.86
1	33	1.86
2	33	1.86
3	33	1.86
4	33	1.86
5	33	1.86
6	33	1.86
7	33	1.86
8	33	1.86
9	33	1.86
10	33	1.86
11	33	1.86
12	33	1.86
1	35	1.61
2	35	1.61
3	35	1.61
4	35	1.61
5	35	1.61
6	35	1.61
7	35	1.61
1	36	1.61
2	36	1.61
3	36	1.61
4	36	1.61
5	36	1.61
6	36	1.61
7	36	1.61
8	36	1.61
1	37	2.09
2	37	2.09
8	24	1.86
9	27	1.86
1	28	2.00
2	28	2.00
3	28	2.00
4	28	2.00
9	28	2.00
10	28	2.00
11	28	2.00
12	28	2.00
3	40	2.37
4	40	2.37
5	40	2.37

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
6	40	2.37
7	40	2.37
10	40	2.37
11	40	4.41
13	40	2.34
14	40	2.51
15	40	2.09

First Addition to Lake Side Park Addition to the Village of Three Lakes, being a fraction of the SW, SE or Lot 4, Secs. 6-38-11, Village of Pennington.

16	0	2.21
17	0	2.27

New Addition to the Village of Monico by R. F. Dorr or Wisconsin Sulphite Fibre Co's Addition.

3	5	5.24

Village of Monico Old Plat.

1	1	1.61
2	1	1.61
3	1	1.61
1	2	1.86
2	2	1.86
3	2	1.86
4	2	1.86
5	2	1.86
1	3	1.86
2	3	1.86
3	3	1.86
4	3	1.86
5	3	1.86
1	4	11.74
2	4	4.46
3	4	1.86

Village of Tomahawk Lake.

2	3	15.68
3	3	2.73
For tax of 1898....... 4	3	2.46
For tax of 1895....... 5	3	2.46

Village of Pelican Lake.

2	11	4.27
6	12	2.51

Village of Pennington.

1	4	1.77
2	4	1.77
3	4	1.77
4	4	1.77
5	4	1.77
6	4	1.77
7	4	1.77
8	4	1.77
9	4	1.77
10	4	1.77
11	4	1.77
12	4	1.77
13	4	1.77
14	4	1.77
15	4	1.77
16	4	1.77
17	4	1.77
18	4	1.77
19	4	1.77
20	4	1.77
21	4	1.77
22	4	1.77
23	4	1.77
24	4	8.14
25	4	1.77
26	4	1.77
27	4	1.77
28	4	1.77
29	4	1.77
30	4	8.14
31	4	8.14
32	4	8.14
1	5	1.77
2	5	1.77
3	5	1.77
4	5	1.77
5	5	1.77
6	5	1.77
7	5	1.77
8	5	1.77
9	5	1.77
10	5	1.77
11	5	1.77
12	5	1.77
13	5	1.77
14	5	1.77
15	5	1.77
16	5	1.77
17	5	1.77
18	5	1.77
19	5	1.77
20	5	1.77
21	5	1.77
22	5	1.77
23	5	1.77
24	5	1.77

D. E. Briggs' Addition.

1	A	1.82
2	A	1.82
3	A	1.82
4	A	1.82
5	A	1.82
11	A	1.82

All that portion of the SW NE lying south of the Fair Grounds and north of the north line of Section 8, Town 36, Range 9 east, and all that portion of Lots 2, Sec. 8, Town 36, Range 9 east lying north of the north line of Sec. 8 and north of the highway known as the Lake George Road containing about 20 acres in all, S 5, T 36, R 9 .... 20.25

A piece of land containing 10 acres and bounded on the west and south by the Pelican River and on the north by the north section line of Sec. 8 ... 8 36 9 14.97

All that portion of said description south of the Wandena Road containing about 23 acres more or less in the SE SE 5-36-9... 23.43

Commencing 9½ rods north of the SW corner of Secs. 29-37-9, thence running north 6½ rods; thence e to the Co. road 71 rods, thence southwesterly along said road 7 rods; thence 82 rods to place of beginning S 29-37-9. .... 2.79

A piece of land commencing on the SW corner of Sec. 29, T. 37, R. 9, running north 9 rods, thence east 10 rods, thence south 9 rods, thence west 10 rods to place of beginning, containing ¼ acre ..29 37 9 2.28

A piece of land commencing 20 rods east of the SW corner ..29 37 9 running north 9 rods, thence east 9½ rods; thence south 9 rods; thence west 9½ rods to place of beginning, containing ½ acre 29 37 9 7.32

Original Plat City of Rhinelander.

Commencing 20 feet north of the SE corner of Lot 6, Block 1, thence north 45 feet, thence west to west line of said lot, thence southwesterly to a point 20 feet north of SW corner, thence east to beginning ... 106.26

West ½ of 5 2 4.73

All of Lots 10, Block 2, except that lying within 100 ft. of center line 2.73

S 20 ft. of Lot 4, Block 9, except the S 2 ft...... 22.32

2 and 3	19	116.32
N 20 ft. 3	20	77.93
N 18 ft. of S 40 ft. 4	21	99.40
3	26	146.54

Part of Mill Lot D of Original Plat of Village of Rhinelander being the E 100 ft. of a piece of land deeded to M. E. Keenan by D. R. Stevens and wife, May 27, 1890, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the line between Mill Lots "D" and "E" at the NE corner of the said above mentioned piece of land; thence west on N. line of said Mill Lot "D" 100 feet; thence S. to S. line of said piece of land deeded to said M. E. Keenan; thence E. 100 ft. on said south line to a point about 60 ft. due south to beginning; thence west about 60 ft. to place of beginning 4.17

Description. Amt.

All that unplatted portion of Mill Lots "D" and "C" except that part of Mill Lot "D" sold to M. E. Keenan and John Proctor and except that portion of Mill Lot C sold to H. E. Beemer 637.02

First Addition to City of Rhinelander.

1	8	9.16
6	15	26.61
5	25	2.30

Replat of Mill Lots "C" and "D."

Lot 5 of Sec. 21, Town 37, Range 9, excepting a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at SW corner of said Lot 5 and running thence east along the section line 250 ft.; thence running north to the north line of the right of way of the M. L. S. and W. Ry. Co. right of way; thence running west 50 ft.; thence running north to the Wis. River; thence running in a westerly course along the bank of said river to the west side of said Lots 5; thence running south along section line to the place of beginning; also excepting the right of way of the M. L.S. and W. R.R. 20.91

S. H. Alban's Addition to City of Rhinelander.

11	4	23.60
5	5	11.84
6	6	20.22
7	10	8.20

Coon and Barnes' Addition to City of Rhinelander.

1	2	2.20
2	2	2.20
The N ½ of 5 and 6	2	13.12
The N 18 ft of 2 and 1	8	8.14
7 and 8	8	10.14

Cohn, Ling and Slimmer's First Addition to City of Rhinelander.

Und. ½	1	1	2.20
Und. ½	2	1	2.08
Und. ½	3	1	2.08
	4	1	2.81
	6	1	2.81
Und. ½	7	1	2.08
	8	1	2.31
	9	1	2.21
	10	1	2.81
	11	1	2.81
	12	1	2.61
	13	1	2.81
	14	1	2.61
Und. ½	15	1	2.18
Und. ½	16	1	2.08
Und. ½	1	2	2.31
Und. ½	2	2	2.18
Und. ½	5	2	2.08
Und. ½	6	2	2.20
Und. ½	7	2	2.20
Und. ½	8	2	2.20
Und. ½	11	2	2.08
Und. ½	12	2	2.20
Und. ½	1	3	2.20
Und. ½	2	3	2.20
	3	3	2.20
	4	3	2.81
Und. ½	5	3	2.05
Und. ½	6	3	2.08
Und. ½	7	3	2.05
Und. ½	8	3	2.08
	9	3	2.81
	10	3	2.81
Und. ½	11	3	2.05
Und. ½	12	3	2.50
Und. ½	12	4	1.82
Und. ½ of N ½	12	4	1.82
Und. ½	2	6	2.05
Und. ½	3	6	2.05
Und. ½	4	6	2.05
Und. ½	5	6	2.05
Und. ½	1	8	2.81
	2	8	2.81
	3	8	2.28
	4	8	2.78
	5	8	2.78
	6	8	2.81
	7	8	2.81
	8	8	2.81
	9	8	2.17

Cohn, Ling and Slimmer's Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.

Und. 2/3	12	1	1.66
Und. 2/3	1	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	2	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	3	2	2.50
Und. 2/3	4	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	5	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	6	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	7	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	8	2	1.19
Und. 2/3	9	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	10	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	11	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	12	2	1.98
Und. 2/3	1	3	1.98
Und. 2/3	2	3	1.98
Und. 2/3	3	3	1.98
Und. 2/3	4	3	1.98
Und. 2/3	6	3	2.30

Cohn, Ling and Slimmer's Third Addition to City of Rhinelander.

	2	2	18.90
Und. 2/3	5	3	3.50
Und. 2/3	6	3	2.62
Und. 2/3	4	3	2.62

Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.

4	1	14.40
N ½ of E 22 ft. 4	2	12.07
S 60 ft. of 1	6	21.19

Commencing on NE corner of Blk. 7, thence running west on north line 50 ft., thence south parallel with east line 90 ft.; thence east parallel with north line 50 ft. to east boundary line, thence north on east line 90 ft. to place of beginning 4.25

4	11	12.49
Lots 4, 5 and 6	16	126.64
6	21	2.28
2	32	8.61

S. H. Albans' Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.

All of Lot 8, Block 2, except that portion taken off by Stevens St... 1.82

All of Lot 1, Block 4, except that portion taken off by Stevens St., as extended 2.50

All of Lot 2, Block 4, except that portion taken off by Stevens St., as extended 1.82

10	4	2.60
1	10	2.25

J. M. Keenan's First Addition to City of Rhinelander.

2	1	23.25

D. R. Stevens' Replat of Mill Lot D.

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
11	4	3.27
12	4	3.27
13	4	3.27
14	4	3.27
19	4	3.27

Commencing at the ne corner of lot 27, block 4, running west 40 feet on north line of said lot, thence south parallel with e line 80 ft, thence e 40 ft to e line of 14, thence n 80 ft to the place of beginning 2.20

Commencing at the sw corner of lot 27, blk 4, running n on w line 160 ft to the nw corner of said lot, thence e 40 ft on a line of said lot, thence s parallel with said first line 160 ft to a line of said lots, thence 40 ft to the place of beginning. 2.20

Commencing on the ne corner of lot 25, blk 4, thence w 40 ft, thence n parallel with w line of said lots 160 ft to sw corner of lot 8, thence e on a line of said lot 40 ft, thence s parallel with said first line 160 ft to place of beginning 2.60

Keenan's Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
10	1	2.27
11	1	2.80
12	1	1.82
13	1	1.82
14	1	2.50
3	4	3.21
1	4	3.21
2	4	1.81
6	8	41.22

Pelican Addition.

11	6	19.00

Town Site of Pelican.

2	3	24.74
3	3	28.24
4	3	3.23

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
9	3	12.07
13	3	2.80
15	3	2.25
1	4	48.27
9	5	3.22
17	5	1.83
18	5	1.83
13	6	2.20
11	6	1.82
15	6	1.82
16	6	2.78
19	6	1.99
20	6	1.83
21	6	1.83
7	12	1.72
2	13	1.72
6	13	2.41
7	13	2.41
8	13	2.20
1	6	2.41
2	6	2.50
3	6	2.50
4	6	2.50
5	6	2.41
6	6	2.41
7	6	2.41
8	6	2.41
9	6	2.20
10	6	2.80

Und ½ of all of the nw nw unplatted	5	36	9	3.20
Und 2/3 of all of the se sw unplatted	5	36	9	6.20
Lot 11	6	36	9	45.29
Lot 7	6	36	9	23.24
Und 2/3 of all of the nw sw unplatted	32	37	9	7.18
Und 2/3 sw sw..	32	37	9	3.60
Lot 9	36	37	8	4.73

G. S. Coon's Addition to City of Rhinelander.

12	2	1.83
13	2	2.91
17 and 18	2	7.20
11 and 12	3	2.50
2	8	1.82
3	8	1.82
4	8	1.82

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Liver Pills

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Kilt-Plaited Skirts
Gored Effects in Skirts.
Box Plaits in Skirts
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Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

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Solid, crisp, small pits, will keep in any climate. Just enough oil to give it that exquisite RICHELIEU flavor.

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